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ABSTRACT

This report compiles 1976-77 enrollment information for 1,023 two-year postsecondary institutions, including accredited or approved degree-granting junior and community colleges, multipurpose, technical and/or vocational schools and institutes, and university branch campuses. Following the dramatic 16.1% enrollment increase of 1975-76, total enrollment among reporting institutions for 1976-77 was 3,192,084, representing an increase of only .4%. Full-time enrollment declined by 3.5% while part-time enrollment showed an increase of 3.7%. Full-time students accounted for 44.9% of the collegiate headcount but 71.2% of the full-time equivalent enrollment. Enrollment of women accounted for 48.6% of all enrollees, up from 45.7% in the previous year. Six tables, constituting the bulk of this document, break down the institutional enrollment data by type of institution (public, church affiliated, proprietary, or independent), by geographical regions and states, and by sex and full-time status of students. Data on full-time and total teaching staff are also presented. It is noted that the portent for the future is not promising in the sense of any expectation of continuously expanding enrollments. Some causes and several suggestions for meeting the problem of declining enrollments are offered. (JDS)

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COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN AMERICAN 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, 1976-77

Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends

JC 770 346

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COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN AMERICAN 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, 1976-77:

Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends

Garland G. Parker

A grand total of 3,192,084 students were enrolled for 1976-77 in the 1,023 2-year postsecondary collegiate-level institutions covered in this study.[1] This is the fifth annual such report on enrollments in American 2-year colleges issued under the sponsorship of The American College Testing Program and the University of Cincinnati.[2] It is a companion study to the 57th annual report on enrollments in 4-year colleges and related institutions published as ACT Special Report Nineteen.[3] Before 1974-75, these studies were published in *Intellect* (formerly *School & Society*). This study includes postsecondary 2-year junior and community colleges; multipurpose, technical and/or vocational schools and institutes; and university branch colleges/campuses/centers that have recognition, approval, or accreditation by regional associations, professional organizations, or state agencies and that offer collegiate-level certificate or associate degree programs extending over a 2-year period.

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[1]The number of institutions cited here refers to the number of single institutions reporting independently, individual schools within the state and local 2-year institutional systems, and the separate 2-year units comprehended in the large public universities. Subsequently in this report, however, the numbers of institutions cited includes all the separately reporting schools but counts as one unit each of those systems that provided only one set of data items for all of the institutions within a given system.

[2]Although this report is published by The American College Testing Program, the author is responsible for the data, interpretations, opinions, and conclusions it contains.

[3]Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions*, ACT Special Report Nineteen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1977). This report and each of the others in the series published by ACT may be secured for $2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

Objectives and data analysis guidelines for the study. The purposes of this study are to collect, report on, and interpret collegiate-level enrollments in American 2-year colleges as early in the academic year as possible, to preview them in early press releases, to make available information that will be helpful in postsecondary/higher education planning, and to provide a special focus on career education enrollments.

Although total figures for all schools reporting are cited, except as otherwise noted, the percentage changes indicated are based only on institutions reporting comparably for 1975-76 and 1976-77. This permits institutions to be compared with like or unlike units separately, in defined categories, or on a total basis.

Grand total enrollments in all 2-year colleges barely hold their own—up only .4%. After growing dramatically for over a decade, enrollments in the 939 reporting 2-year colleges and systems slowed almost to a standstill with a grand total of 3,192,084 students who accounted for a rise of barely .4% over 1975-76. This reporter has suggested for several years that the 2-year colleges would not find themselves immune indefinitely to the vicissitudes of the academic marketplace that have confounded the 4-year units in recent years. Nonetheless, the sharp deceleration of growth in 1976-77 for the 2-year units, as compared to a gain of 16.1% in 1975-76, for example, injected a real shock into the 2-year college community. Over the years in these reports, the strong service characteristics of the 2-year colleges have been stressed: open access, low fees, good counseling, able teaching, flexible academic systems, stress on transfer options, and emphasis on career education programs. The appeals of the 2-year units have been strong for students who must or wish to commute to college, those interested in special career education curriculums available primarily in the 2-year schools, those who cannot qualify for the more restrictive baccalaureate colleges, many who are seeking a second chance via transfer to the 2-year colleges, the disadvantaged, those seeking first entry or returning to college after an interval of years since high school graduation, and adults in continuing education patterns who often are employed full time and are seeking life enrichment, salary increment advantages, refresher training, and job enhancement opportunities through part-time education. The shuddering shock of the enrollment slowdown for 1976-77 undoubtedly will result in a season of stocktaking on the campuses of most 2-year institutions.

The count was down in full-time students—by 3.5%. Full-time students in 939 2-year colleges experienced a form reversal in 1976-77 when, with a total of 1,409,884 students, there was a loss from 1975-76 of 3.5% in comparison to a gain of 18.5% in the prior year. As a result, full-time students accounted for 44.9% of the collegiate headcount, as compared to 45.6% in 1975-76 in comparable situations. Even so, in the comparable units for 1976-77, full-time students still accounted for 71.2% of the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment count. Thus, even though part-time enrollees may continue to increase in importance in the future of 2-year postsecondary education, in the foreseeable future it still will be the full-time students who comprise the credit-hour core in the 2-year schools and, therefore, must continue to enjoy high priority in respect to academic, financial, faculty, and facilities planning.

Part-time students showed slower increase pace but still up by 3.7%. After a runaway gain of 14.1% in 1975-76, the 939 2-year units reporting for 1976-77 showed a much slower gain pace of 3.7%, but even that more modest increase was very important to the 2-year schools. Without it, these institutions in 1976-77 would have suffered actual headcount as well as FTE losses.

For many years, it has been the 2-year schools that have forged ahead of the 4-year institutions in identifying, counseling with, recruiting, and preparing innovative curricula for part-time students. The 2-year offerings have been particularly attractive to adults in continuing education, refresher, licensing, certification, and life enrichment courses. Percentage gains of 14.1% in 1975-76, 17.7% in 1974-75, 20.6% in 1973-74, and 12.9% in 1972-73 testify to the striking success of the 2-year schools in dealing with the part-time student clientele. In the essentially 4-year units in the same years, the part-time gains, although obviously important, were in the following much lower percentages: 7.7%, 8%, 5.9%, and 2.1%. The trend pattern was the same in 1976-77, except that in the 4-year schools, part-time students actually experienced a loss of 3.2%, their first decline since 1953.[4] Attention will be given later to some of the causative factors as well as the implications of the sudden slowdown in part-time enrollments in 1976-77, but suffice it to say here that part-time students exhibited a volatility in their attendance that precludes their being taken for

[4]*Ibid.*, p. 9. For more extensive background and historical treatment of 2-year and 4-year college enrollments in both full-time and part-time categories, see Garland G. Parker, *The Enrollment Explosion: A Half-Century of Attendance in U.S. Colleges and Universities* (New York: School & Society Books, 1971). See also the annual reports published in *School & Society* each year from 1919 through 1970, in *Intellect* from 1971 through 1974, and in ACT Special Reports after 1974.

granted in any enrollment equations of the future. In later paragraphs, indications of enrollment changes for both full-time and part-time students will be indicated by the school categories in which they were registered.

Categorical perspectives on 2-year college enrollments. Pursuant to the overview given in previous paragraphs on full-time, part-time, and grand total columns, it is important to examine enrollments by the categories into which they can be grouped by institutional control or program emphasis. The first approach is to look at the enrollments by the four groups into which they fall on a control basis, namely, public, independent, church-affiliated, and independent proprietary (tax-paying). In later subsets, especial attention is given to career education or vocationally oriented program enrollments that seem highly relevant in these times of such public and/or governmental interest in education to the so-called "world of work."

Independent colleges again led the enrollment pack—gain of 6%. Even in the 1976-77 year of overall enrollment lag from projections expectation, the independent 2-year colleges, for the second year in a row, led the 2-year collegiate enrollment pack with a gain of 6%, based on a grand total enrollment of 106,323 students in 92 schools. Within those units, the 68,334 full-time students showed a sharp gain of 6.1%, the highest in any control category, but even the 37,989 part-time enrollees increased by 5.9%. It is much to the credit of these independent schools, mostly private junior liberal arts colleges, that they could show such stamina in the enrollment race in a year when grand total enrollments nationally in all postsecondary institutions at best held their own and probably suffered a slight decline. Although these units face difficult years ahead, it is encouraging to see their thrust not only for survival but also success and expanded service amidst the educational difficulties of the 1970s. Enrollments in the independent colleges are displayed in Table 3.

Church-affiliated 2-year colleges sustain significant gain—up .7%. Since the inception of these reports on 2-year colleges in 1972-73, the church-affiliated 2-year colleges and the 4-year Bible colleges, in general, have maintained enrollments and on occasion have sustained significant gains. Although the total student number is not large, there has been a steadily increasing segment of collegians who have chosen to enter these colleges. In particular, it is the evangelical and/or doctrinally fundamental schools that have prospered in the years of the 1970s when many other institutions, both private and public, were experiencing wavering or declining enrollments. With rising evidence in the mid-1970s of a return to more traditional, required, and core-

course curriculums in numerous schools outside of the church-related group, the success of the church colleges indicates that even in the early 1970s, when the thrust toward so-called "freedom" of curricular and course choice was strongest, there always was a sizable portion of the nation's collegians who opted for the more traditional and structured academic life and programs usually associated with this category of schools.

The 85 church-affiliated 2-year colleges reporting for 1976-77, with a grand total of 37,885 students, accounted for a loss of .7% from 1975-76, in contrast to an increase of 16.7% in the former year. In the full-time count, these schools reported a total of 31,416 students, which, in comparable situations, was an increase of 3.7%. In the part-time category, however, they experienced a sharp decline of 17.7%, with a total of 6,469 students enrolled. The enrollments for the church-affiliated schools are shown in Table 2.

A larger look at enrollments in proprietary (tax-paying) schools. Since 1973-74, those 2-year proprietary (tax-paying) schools that were regionally accredited have been included in this annual survey. In 1976-77, however, the eligibility criteria were extended to include all proprietary institutions that have professional association accreditation and that offer collegiate-level certificate or associate degree programs extending through a 2-year period. As a result, the number of proprietary units reporting increased from 33 in 1975-76 to 84 in 1976-77. In the responding schools for the latter year, there were 33,115 full-time, 5,730 part-time, and 38,845 grand total students enrolled. However, since it takes two years to develop a statistical comparability base, only percentage increase/decrease comparisons for the 14 schools reporting comparably in both years can be provided in this study. In them there were 6,110 full-time, 1,109 part-time, and 7,219 grand total students. While no effort is made here to extrapolate these comparisons to include all reporting schools, we may note that the respective percentage changes for the three categories were +4.9%, -35.5%, and -4.3%. In 1977-78, the expectation is that the statistical comparison base will have been broadened considerably. As this base develops and more of the proprietary schools are given this data visibility, we will be able to bring into clearer focus the enrollment movements and the educational dynamics that function in this very important and large but statistically obscure segment of postsecondary education. There are literally thousands of proprietary schools and some millions of students enrolled in them, but there is no other annual and publicized statistical analysis of this tremendous educational activity. By annually enlarging the coverage in this study of the accredited proprietary units offering 2-year programs, we expect to provide statistical and analytical

perspective on this huge postsecondary movement that until now largely has been hidden from view in the postsecondary education world. The proprietary schools and their enrollments are revealed in Table 4.

Comprehensive view of all reporting nonpublic 2-year institutions—up 3.6%. Although there is obvious merit in the above compartmentalization on a control basis of the indicated school categories, it also is revealing to merge the numbers and percentages for all nonpublic reporting 2-year institutions. Thus, when the independent, church-affiliated, and proprietary schools are comprehended in one tabulation, the process reveals that in all 261 reporting institutions, there were 132,865 full-time, 50,188 part-time, and 183,053 grand total students, for respective percentage changes in comparably reporting units of +5.3%, −.3%, and +3.6%. Although the numbers of schools and students in the public institutions are overwhelming in comparison to the totals in the nonpublic units, the fact remains that the schools in the latter group experienced significant enrollment gains in 1976-77, while the public colleges and institutions had only a minimal increase. This is parallel to the enrollment movements noted in the essentially 4-year colleges and universities in ACT Special Report Nineteen for 1976-77, and is a fact worthy of further analysis and consideration beyond the confines of this report.[5]

Enrollment lethargy in the public 2-year institutions—up .2%. In striking contrast to a grand total gain of 16% in 1975-76, the 678 reporting 2-year public institutions experienced an enrollment lethargy that resulted in their registering 3,009,031 grand total students for a minimal gain in comparable situations of only .2%. There were 1,277,019 full-time students for an actual loss of 4.2%, and the part-timers totaled 1,732,012 to provide a cushioning gain of 3.8%. This near standstill situation in the enrollment of public 2-year colleges brings to a virtual halt the aggressive enrollment march in which the public colleges have been engaged without surcease for about a quarter of a century. It validates the thesis expressed in these studies over the last several years that, while the 2-year public colleges might be delayed in their encounter with them, they also are vulnerable to the negative factors that have caused enrollment lag and loss on hundreds of 4-year college campuses and will be increasingly so in the decade ahead. Lest there be misunderstanding, however, of the measure of the educational service function of the public in comparison to the private 2-year colleges, it should be emphasized that the 678 reporting public systems and/or units enrolled

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[5] Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77*, p. 4.

94.3% of all students tabulated in the 939 public and private schools surveyed in this report. On the assumption that this percentage approximates very closely the proportion of students enrolled in all 2-year colleges *vis-a-vis* the private schools, it is clear that the public institutions still occupy a dominant position in the educational 2-year college arena. Enrollments for the public systems/institutions are set forth in Table 1.

State and local systems analysis of 2-year schools. A distinctive feature of this series since 1972-73 and of the companion 4-year college study has been a statistical focus on the groupings of schools by state and local systems. Attention has been given here annually, in the only study of which we are aware, to the evolution of the organization and growth of schools in systems at the expense, as a rule, of much autonomy in the local units. The author sees no automatic merit in either smallness or bigness of institutional organization but is understanding of the extent to which a system can be managed to minimize program overlap and, presumably, to maximize economy in operation. At the same time, he is keenly aware of the difficulty, and sometimes impossibility, of eliciting enrollment information from the large state and local systems early enough in the academic year that meaningful reports can be shared with the higher education community in short- as well as long-range planning for the future. Although appreciation is expressed to the representatives of many of the great 2-year college systems at both the state and local levels for their prompt and conscientious reporting, it is at the same time regrettable that reports from some large systems, especially certain statewide groupings, are either nonexistent or so late that the publication of this report was delayed for one or two months beyond the date when it otherwise could have been issued. Especial attention was given in the 1973-74 report to the advantages and disadvantages of the large state and local systems. Since the rationale provided there retains its validity, the reader is referred to that report and the points covered there are not repeated here.[6]

Career-education aspects of 2-year college enrollments—statistical subsets by types of colleges. Since the inception of the ACT Special Reports on enrollments in 2-year colleges in 1972-73, particular attention has been given to enrollments by classifications of colleges based upon their broad educational functions to the extent that they can be identified. It is obvious that all

[6]Garland G. Parker, "Enrollments in American Two-Year Colleges, 1973-74: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends," *Intellect*, 102:2357 (April 1974), p. 462.

enrollees in a given type of college will not necessarily be pursuing programs directly related in any narrowly defined way to the career education emphases as they are, for example, in technical and/or vocational institutes. The presumption, however, is that enrollment analyses by types of colleges defined as specifically as the data permit will be generally indicative of the programmatic thrusts of 2-year college enrollees. In the 1973-74 and 1974-75 academic years, two ACT Special Reports by this author provided special analyses and interpretations of actual enrollments in career education and collegiate transfer programs in the 2-year schools.[1]

One of the great success stories in higher education since World War II has been the extent to which 2-year colleges perceived the need for and capitalized upon the design and presentation of a wide range of career education programs. In this exceedingly and increasingly complex society, there has been a mounting need for the technician, the technologist, and the service-oriented professional to provide the indispensable secondary support for the specialists, the scientists, the engineers, and society in general. Without an adequately trained cadre of career education types in a wide range of technical and service areas, our system will not function effectively. The 2-year colleges are to be commended for the vision, the initiative, and the constructive and highly productive way in which they have operated over the last 25 years to develop and offer the career education programs that now are so prominent in their educational service delivery systems.

The need will continue in the future for these schools and others to be sensitive to the changing economic and social needs for career education programs, but the leaner years ahead in academia will mean an ever more critical assessment of priorities pertaining to and a fine-tuning of the programs to be presented. At the same time, although this writer over the years has been highly supportive of them, he continues to insist that career education programs be neither designed nor pursued in an overly narrow academic sense. Despite the expertise the technician may have, such a person still is a citizen with ongoing civic responsibilities that are inherent in the representative democracy that characterizes the governmental system in

[1] Garland G. Parker, *Career Education and Transfer Program Enrollments in 2-Year Colleges, 1973-74*, ACT Special Report Eleven (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1974), and *Career Education and Transfer Program Enrollments in 2-Year Colleges, 1974-75*, ACT Special Report Fifteen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1975). Both reports are available for $2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

the United States. It is essential for the career education enrollee to have a solid core of professional courses and experiences directly related to the program in question, but also there should be a complement of courses in the arts and sciences that will give that person a depth and range of knowledge aside from a specialized field which may serve as a basis for rational decision making not only in the voting booth but in the everyday existence of a responsible human being in this society.

It has been and remains a position of this writer, also, that without an adequate interlarding of nonprofessional courses with the technical ones in a career education program, the one who pursues that program is being academically shortchanged even professionally. Many, or at least most, persons in a career education mode will have at some juncture later in life, probably earlier than they would anticipate, opportunities for advancement into management or areas of larger responsibility where the need to know is not limited to the technical requirements of a given assignment. Rather, decisions will need to be made that have economic, social, political, perhaps military, and even ethical implications. At that point, one needs the maximum range and depth of knowledge and understanding possible to enhance effective decision making. Finally, the technician and/or the specialist may find life itself greatly enriched by the exposure to as broad a range as possible of the humanities and the social sciences. This is not to contend that there is unawareness of the need for enrichment of career education programs with nonprofessional courses in many or even most of the 2-year colleges, but it ever is a cause for concern and caution in program planning by the institutions and course elections by the students.

Conversely, there is an increasing need for the 2-year junior and/or community colleges, both public and private, that stress programs more transfer-oriented toward baccalaureate degree objectives, to relate those programs more closely to career education purposes. The premise here is that courses in the arts and sciences have significant career implications, as witness, for example, the lawyer, the doctor, and the minister, for whom no one questions the career-relatedness of the humanities and the sciences. Without sacrificing the distinctives of its traditional program strengths, a private or public 2-year liberal arts college in 1977-78 would do well to consider what mergers are feasible with respect to career education program needs in the community or the population that it serves. This maintaining of traditional strength while increasing curricular flexibility by incorporating more career-oriented facets into a collegiate range of programs well may be the difference between institutional survival and closure in the 1980s. Some institutions at

both 2-year and 4-year levels already have begun to move in these directions in the mid-1970s, and some examples are cited in the companion study to this one that deals with 4-year schools.[1] In subsequent paragraphs, the purpose is to review and interpret enrollments by types of schools and program emphases to the extent that school classifications permit.

Focus on technical/vocational institutional enrollments. It perhaps was to be expected that the 89 reporting technical schools or institutes, counting 126,688 grand total students, would have a percentage rise in comparable situations of 6.7%, a rate of increase considerably under the record rise of 31.6% in 1975-76. The full-time student number at 79,247 reflected a loss of 3.8%, but the 47,441 part-time students grew by 28.6%. If it has not already been reached, the rising tide of technical program enrollments is nearing its crest in terms of numbers of students, because it is highly unlikely that the declining high school graduate numbers of the future will be adequate, even in conjunction with the enrollment of more mature and adult students, to support a continued increase or even maintenance of such enrollments at their present high peak.

In the 77 units reporting as technical/vocational institutions, there were 54,991 full-time, 36,351 part-time, and 91,342 grand total students, for respective percentage changes of -.3%, +9.6%, and +3.6%. In 33 other schools classified as strictly vocational in their thrust, the enrollments and the percentage changes were as follows: 16,421 full-time, -3.6%; 5,449 part-time, -3.3%; and 21,870 grand total students, -3.6%. When the enrollments of the technical schools or institutes, the technical/vocational units, and the vocational schools are merged into one series of enrollment sums, the overall total enrollments and percentage changes in comparable situations were as follows: 150,659 full-time, -2.6%; 89,241 part-time, +20.7%; and 239,900 grand total students, +5.3%. In all 939 reporting systems/institutions for this survey, the above-labeled schools enrolled 7.5% of all students tabulated in the 2-year colleges. When we add to this the fact that in the hundreds of other 2-year institutions, namely, the junior, community, multipurpose, and university-related units, there are multiple thousands of other students also enrolled in technical/vocational programs, the highly significant role that career education programs have in the educational delivery system of the 2-year colleges is evident.

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[1] Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments, 1976-77*, ACT Special Report Nineteen, p. 6.

Junior and community colleges continue high service level. Despite the evident need for career education emphases as indicated in the prior paragraphs, it is important in balance to note that the primary enrollment thrust in the 2-year colleges still appears to be in program areas other than the terminal 2-year career education fields. This premise is supported by the massive enrollments in those schools classified as junior and community colleges. In the junior colleges, especially, but also significantly in the community colleges, students choose programs in the arts and sciences that definitely point toward transfers to baccalaureate-level institutions. With the mushrooming of community colleges in terms of numbers and growth in the last 25 years, it is to be expected that a large proportion of students in 4-year colleges would have entered them via the 2-year college transfer route. At the same time, as previously suggested, many thousands of students in the community colleges, and to a growing degree in the junior colleges, are leaning more heavily toward career-oriented programs, or, at least, incorporating more technical/vocational courses and professional practice experiences into their collegiate-level training. For 1976-77, there were 259 responding, primarily private, junior colleges, with 373,742 grand total students, for a rise in comparably reporting schools of .5%; the same schools had 216,668 full-time and 157,074 part-time students, for respective percentage changes of +.6% and +.3%. In the generally public community colleges, there were 433 colleges reporting 2,505,307 grand total students, a gain of 5.3% in comparable situations. The same colleges had 1,004,992 full-time students, for a loss of 4.5%, and 1,500,315 part-timers, an increase of 3.6%.

Enrollments in multipurpose, university branch colleges/campuses/centers, and other 2-year schools. In certain other miscellaneous classification categories, enrollments may extend into career education areas but are more extensively related to baccalaureate-bound transfer programs. In 11 multipurpose colleges reporting a grand total of 38,101 students, the decrease in comparable schools was 5.9%; their full-time student number was 16,055, for a gain of 1.2%, and the part-time count of 22,046 meant a fall of 10.5%. The 37 university 2-year branch colleges/campuses/centers responding had 35,031 grand total enrollees, up by 1.5%. The number of full-time students was 21,510, for a change downward of 3.4%, and the part-time count of 13,521 reflected a rise of 10.4%.

Freshman matriculants provide enrollment stimulus for the future—up by 8.4%. In an academic year generally marked by lag and loss in collegiate enrollments as compared to projections, the enrollment of freshmen in

American 2-year colleges provided one of the few favorable developments in the 1976-77 enrollment picture. Since freshman enrollments are related so directly to potential enrollment levels in the 2-year colleges for the next year and are so important for the 4-year schools in a transfer mode in the next one or two years, high importance may be attached to the significant increases among 2-year college freshmen. In 648 comparably reporting systems/institutions, the total full-time freshman enrollment was 570,927, which was up by 8.4% over 1975-76. This encouraging statistic is reflective not only of an apparent resurgence among high school graduates of a desire for college training and the understandable financial and commuting advantages that generally are associated with the 2-year units, but also of the enrollment limitations that prevailed for 1976-77 in many 4-year state colleges and universities, generally mandated by state legislatures.

Within the matrix of 2-year freshman enrollments, the 482 comparably reporting public systems/institutions enrolled 522,430 students, a gain of 8.7% over 1975-76 and a figure that comprised 91.5% of all freshmen in the 548 comparably reporting 2-year situations. The 78 independent (private and nontaxpaying) comparably reporting schools counted 28,028 freshmen, reflecting a rise of 7.8%; and the 78 church-affiliated 2-year colleges had 18,282 freshmen, a loss of 1.1%, the first decline in this category for a number of years. In the 10 comparably reporting proprietary (taxpaying) 2-year schools, the freshman number was 2,187. Although this accounted for a massive gain of 46.4% in these schools, the number of units reporting comparably was too small to be considered a valid sampling of freshman enrollments in the proprietary schools. More dependable data will be forthcoming in 1977-78. Freshman enrollments are spread in Table 5.

Women gain and men lose in 2-year college enrollments. In a form reversal from 1975-76, when the men, for the first time in many years, outdistanced the women in the enrollment percentage-gain race, with respective gains of 19.2% and 17.6%, the women resumed their lead pattern in 1976-77. In the latter year, the 939 reporting systems/institutions enrolled a grand total of 1,552,076 women for a gain, in comparably reporting schools, of 6.3%, while the 1,640,005 men experienced an actual loss of 4.6%. In effect, it was only the rise of the women in 2-year college enrollments that kept student numbers in those colleges so near a standstill rate; without their numbers and gain rate, a significant grand total loss would have been sustained. The full-time count of men in all reporting schools was 769,116, which meant a sharp decline of 9.5%, but the 640,768 women rose by a partially offsetting 4.8%. In the part-

time category, the 870,889 men reflected a minimal rise of .2%, while the 911,308 women showed a significant growth rate of 7.3%.

In all 939 reporting institutions, women comprised 48.6% of all 2-year college enrollees, a sharp upward movement from the 45.7% recorded for 1975-76 and reflective of the gain of the women on all enrollment fronts. In the freshman column, while the women amounted to only 43.3% of the total in 1976-77, this still was a gain over the 43% proportion of the previous year. It is further indicative, however, of the greater gain impact that women made upon enrollments in the part-time areas and on full-time students above the freshman year.

The percentage-change relationships of men and women in the 726 comparably reporting 2-year systems/institutions and similar changes by control groups within that same set of schools are of interest as we seek to gain perspective on the male-female roles in enrollment developments for 1976-77. In the 726 comparable units the 1,266,584 women made up 48.5% of the grand total, 45.7% of the full-time and 50.7% of the part-time students. In the same schools: the grand total for men, 1,347,278, decreased by 4.6%; the grand total for women, 1,266,584, rose by 6.3%; the part-time men, 710,284, increased by .2% and the 730,511 part-time women students gained 7.3%.

By control groups and classification categories, the percentage changes in enrollments and relationships of women to men in comparable schools were: (1) public colleges, full-time men, -10.1%, women, +4.2%, and 44.7% women; part-time men, -.4%, women, +7.3%, and 50.8% women; grand total men, -4.7%, women +6%, and 48.2% women; (2) church-affiliated schools, full-time men, +2%, women +5.2%, and 55.3% women; part-time men, +30.7%, women, -6.7%, and 61.5% women; grand total men, -4.9%, women, +2.7%, and 56.4% women; (3) independent schools, full-time men, -1.1%, women, +12.8%, and 55.1% women; part-time men, -2.2%, women +10.8%, and 45% women; grand total men, +.2%, women, +12.1%, and 51.5% women; (4) proprietary, full-time men, -23.6%, women, +19.1%, and 75.8% women; part-time men, -61%, women, +36.8%, and 55.3% women.

In the same 726 comparable institutions considered by types of schools the percentage changes by sex and the percentage of women in each group were as follows: (1) junior colleges, full-time men, -6.7%, women, +9.3%, and 49.9% women; part-time men, -6.8%, women, +7.8%, and 52.7% women; grand total men, -6.8%, women, +8.6%, and 51.1% women; (2) community colleges, full-time men, -10%, women, +3.1%, and 45.4% women; part-time men, +.5%,

women, +6.7%, and 51.1% women; grand total men, -4.4%, women, +5.3%, and 48.7% women; (3) technical schools, full-time men, -11.8%, women, +12%, and 39.9% women, part-time men, +18.9%, women, +48.1%, and 38.4% women; grand total men, -1.8%, women, +23.6%, and 38.8% women; (4) vocational schools, full-time men, -7%, women, -.2%, and 52.7% women; part-time men, -16.7%, women, +16.7%, and 48.3% women; grand total men, -7.1%, women, -.1%, and 52.6% women; (5) technical/vocational schools, full-time men, -8.1%, women, +14.9%, and 38.9% women; part-time men, +3.5%, women, +21.8%, and 37% women; grand total men, -3.5%, women, +17.6%, and 38.1% women; (6) multipurpose schools, full-time men, +12%, women, +15.8%, and 51.4% women; part-time men, -15.4%, women -5.8%, and 53.8% women; grand total men, -13.4%, women, +2%, and 52.8% women; and (7) branch colleges/campuses/centers, full-time men, -7.5%, women, +2.4%, and 44.4% women; part-time men, +10.1%, women, +10.7%, and 47.5% women; and grand total men, -1.6%, women, +5.6%, and 45.6% women.

In the freshman classification, the 648 comparably reporting systems/institutions indicated 306,325 male freshmen, for a modest increase of 2.1%, but the 264,602 women came in with a striking gain of 16.8%, and the grand total increase was 8.4%. Obviously, it was the female contingent, 43.3% of all freshmen, that was largely responsible for the upward movement for freshmen in the 2-year colleges. By control groups, comparable data items were as follows: (1) 482 public, 286,438 men, +2.3%; 235,992 women, +17.7%; grand total, 522,430, +8.7%; and 45.2% women; (2) 78 church, 8,323 men, -.9%; 9,959 women, -1.3%; grand total, 18,282, -1.1%; and 54.4% women; (3) 78 independent, 11,266 men, -.08%; 16,762 women, +13.9%; grand total, 28,028, +7.8%; and 59.8% women; and (4) proprietary, 298 men, -11.6%; 1,889 women, +63.3%; grand total 2,187, +46.4%; and 87.4% women.

In view of the lag in male as well as in overall enrollments behind expectations in 1976-77, the performance of the women is all the more striking and significant. Undoubtedly, there is a backlog of potential women students who for diverse reasons have neither participated in nor completed college experiences, and they well may and should constitute a support force for the maintenance of a id possible continued expansion of female enrollments for a few years. Nevertheless, as the mark of the women in enrollment approaches the 50% relationship with men, it seems inevitable that increase rates for women will taper off and, in a few years, reach a par somewhere near the registrations of men. The surge of women enrollments into postsecondary educational experiences is one of the most significant developments of the last quarter of a century. As this movement perhaps nears its peak in terms of

numbers, the presumption is that the detailed data submitted in the above paragraphs and in the tables in this study provide a needed statistical reference and a base for pertinent commentary on and analysis of this important development in higher education and the life of the nation.

The geographical aspect of 2-year collegiate enrollments. Table 6 shows full-time enrollments in the 2-year colleges by geographical regions and states. The enrollments and percentage changes by regions are as follows: New England, 57,683 (+5.1%); Middle Atlantic, 214,176 (+.3%); East North Central, 152,720 (–1%); West North Central, 79,499 (–2.5%); South Atlantic, 177,985 (–4.3%); East South Central, 49,629 (–4.5%); West South Central, 87,906 (–2.5%); Mountain, 70,656 (–15.1%); Pacific, 266,350 (–6.6%); and Commonwealth, 16,463 (+12.1%). In the regions, the Commonwealth area was the leader in percentage gain with an increase of 12.1%, and the New England region was next with a 5.1% increase. The areas with the largest losses were Mountain, down by 15.1%, and Pacific, a decline of 6.6%.

The fiscal FTE factor in 2-year collegiate enrollments. Although headcount enrollments are important for tracking data on people enrolled in the 2-year colleges, it is the ubiquitous full-time-equivalent (FTE) student count that is the prime fiscal factor in the college financial equation. The FTE provides means of measuring teacher, departmental, and college load factors and, in the case of public institutions, usually is the basis on which state subsidy is granted. In all 939 reporting 2-year institutions, there were 2,003,950 FTE's, for a loss in comparable situations of –1.5% in comparison to 1975-76. In all of the public institutions, the FTE number was 1,854,356, a loss of 1.9%, and accounted for 92.5% of all the FTE's in the 2-year colleges surveyed. The church schools had 33,572 FTE's, a gain of 2%; the independent schools counted 80,997, a rise of 6%; and the proprietary units had an FTE total of 35,025, a gain of 1.3%. Overall, it is significant to note that, despite the fact that grand total enrollments in the 2-year colleges experienced an actual though small increase in headcount enrollees, the net effect on the 2-year schools surveyed was a decrease in the FTE category of 1.5%. This is reflective of the larger number of part-time students that it takes to equal a given number of FTE's in student credit hours and, perhaps, of increased administrative cost in servicing a larger number of part-time students in comparison to full-time students.

Impact of 2-year colleges on total U.S. enrollments. Since the coverage neither of this study on enrollments in the 2-year colleges nor of the companion report on 4-year institutions is universal, exact final totals for the

two groups separately or for all collegiate-level schools cannot be cited. Estimates based on all schools covered in the two studies that probably will not vary significantly from the final totals are proffered in this section. As indicated in ACT Special Report Nineteen on the 4-year institutions, it is estimated that the grand total enrollments in all 2,743 institutions surveyed in the two reports showed a loss of about 4%. On the basis of extrapolations of the available data and the author's judgement, it is estimated that grand total enrollments in all of the approximately 1,150 2-year institutions listed in the *Education Directory* published for 1975-76 by the National Center for Education Statistics for 1976-77 were about 4,020,000. In conjunction with the student numbers in the 4-year schools, the estimate is that grand total enrollment in the 3,055 institutions in the same 1975-76 higher education directory was approximately 11,225,000, a decrease of about 2%.[1] Obviously, the final total in all U.S. collegiate-level institutions may result in either a small increase or a slight decrease, but the estimates here may be helpful in giving perspective on the differential between projected and actual enrollments in 1976-77 and be supportive of planning processes for 1977-78 and thereafter.

Retrospective view on enrollment developments in the 2-year colleges. In retrospect, what happened to 2-year college enrollments in 1976-77? How can a falloff in enrollments from a 16% increase in 1975-76 to a near-standstill situation in the succeeding year be rationalized? Assuredly, this one-year turnaround in enrollment trends in the 2-year colleges should be the subject of further study, but some current observations as to possible causative factors may be helpful.

In the first place, after the massive increases of enrollments in both 2-year and 4-year schools in 1975-76, it was unrealistic to expect another large increase for the next year without a significant change in the demographic base underlying all college enrollments, which was not the case. A basic fact often overlooked is that, despite the lag of enrollments behind projections, the nation still enrolled, in 1976-77, a huge number of students that was

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[1] *Ibid.*, p. 18.

Note: Subsequent to the above calculation, the National Center for Education Statistics announced that its revised estimate of 1976-77 enrollments in 3,074 institutional units was 11,215,111 students, a decrease of .7%. NCES indicated further that the final result probably would fall between the earlier .4% increase estimate and the later cited .7% decrease. This suggests that the NCES final percentage change would be remarkably close to the Parker estimate of a .2% decline. See *Higher Education and National Affairs*, vol. 26, no. 6 (American Council on Education: Washington, D.C., February 11, 1977), p. 5.

practically equal to the 1975-76 figures, which were the largest in national history. Also, it is important to recall that vast numbers of students reentered the academic mainstream at the collegiate level in 1975-76 in reflection of severe job scarcity resulting from the recession conditions that prevailed in the nation's economy in 1975. With the improvement of economic conditions and employment in the first six months of 1976, many of these students returned to the job market. With the slowdown of business and higher unemployment in the summer months of 1976, however, many other potential and former students either decided against or were precluded from enrollment in the autumn of the same year. The expiration of GI benefits in June, 1976, for millions of veterans accounted for a decrease of over 33% in veterans enrolled with such benefits for 1976-77; the impact of the loss of students, that may have exceeded 500,000 in the nation as a whole, upon 2-year colleges was severe. Many women, minority persons, and adults generally were prevented from enrolling by the economic slowdown. It appears possible, also, that the market for adult and continuing education courses and programs may have become saturated, at least temporarily. Meanwhile, the ever increasing inflation, the continued rise in student fees, and limitations on financial aid all were undoubtedly reasons for the enrollment slowdown for 1976-77. These and other factors are treated more exhaustively in ACT Special Report Nineteen.

The important thing in this report is to stress the fact that the 2-year colleges felt the brunt of these factors in 1976-77 right along with their 4-year counterparts. There was understandable shock and surprise in the 2-year college community over this development. The sobering fact is the likelihood that in the future the 2-year colleges will continue to find their environment more and more replicative of that which their 4-year counterparts are experiencing.

Portent for the future. Although the shortfall in 2-year as well as 4-year college enrollments for 1976-77 may have been a painful preview of the process of adjustment to the leveling off and even the precipitate decline of enrollments in the 1980's, demographic factors were not the causes of the enrollment readjustment process in 1976-77. Those were peculiar to that year and may or may not be effective in successive or later years. When one looks ahead, however, the portent for the future is not promising in the sense of any expectation of continuously expanding enrollments. Quite to the contrary, projections from the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Office of Education indicate that the peak year for degree-credit collegiate

enrollments in the U.S. will be 1982-83.[1] Thereafter, a period of decline will begin that will extend throughout the 1980's. This writer anticipates that the enrollment peak may be reached earlier, perhaps in 1980-81 for the 4-year schools and 1981-82 for the 2-year colleges. From the crest year of the 1970's to 1989-90, it is not unreasonable to anticipate a decrease of 25-30% in grand total collegiate-level enrollments.

It is possible and even mandatory from the standpoint of institutional survival, in addition to being in the public interest, for all institutions of higher learning to exert every possible effort to serve new and expanded clientele groups in the potential school population. Women, minorities, other adults, foreign students, and continuing education groups generally offer possibilities for offsetting the almost certain decline of the traditional college population. These efforts plus even greater attention to the personal, academic, and especially financial needs of graduating high school seniors will be fundamental in the higher educational delivery system of the 1980's. It is unlikely that any and all efforts now projected can do more than cushion the shock of the above-cited potential loss, but if these ventures result in reducing the decline to 10, 15, or even 20%, the need for so doing is clamant. If ever there were a high priority on long-range planning, it is now for the 2-year as well as the 4-year schools. For those who delay in such planning until "1984," it may be too late. There is little doubt that there will be a significant number of college closures in the 1980's, if not in the 1970's, and some of them may be 2-year colleges, both private and public. On the other hand, positive planning, cost effectiveness, constructive public relations programs aimed at the public, legislators, and donors, and unprecedented innovation in programming and scheduling all are activities which can enhance greatly a successful, productive, and rewarding operation of the higher education apparatus in the 1980's. Some of these issues are dealt with more exhaustively in ACT Special Report Nineteen on the 4-year colleges and their enrollments. All of that rationale is not repeated here, but the reader is referred to that report for other information.[2] The writer's view is that 2-year schools are peculiarly well prepared for and experienced in the exercise of the policies and procedures that will be to their great advantage in dealing with the problems of the 1980's, but there will be a high priority on their

[1] Unpublished information provided under cover of letter from Jean Brandes, National Center for Education Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, August 30, 1976.

[2] Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1976-77*, ACT Special Report Nineteen, p. 23.

maintaining a state of alertness and readiness to deal with the changing circumstances as they develop in the years ahead.

Those who teach and are counted. If teaching effectiveness and improvement are important considerations in the 1970's, they will be prime priorities in the 1980's. An objective of these studies is to build a data base pertaining to those who teach that might provide significant source information for further studies on college-level teaching. Certainly, teaching is close to the heart of the academic process. Data pertaining to teachers are displayed in Tables 1-4. The author commends the 2-year college reporting units for the generally faithful way in which they submit figures for teachers. Their record is much better on this score than that of the 4-year institutions, but even in this study we regret that teacher data for a few important institutions and/or systems are missing. Nevertheless, this study is one of the few national sources of teacher information that is presented in a time frame relevant for study in close relationship to the academic year for which it is valid. The reader is cautioned, however, to handle teacher data with care, because of the many factors that may impact upon their effective use, such as cooperative education systems and irregular calendars that may affect student-teacher ratios. Full-time teachers are defined as those who spend half time or more in actual teaching. The grand total as cited includes part-time teachers also, but faculty or other appointees serving as full-time administrators or researchers who do not teach are not included in the teacher tabulations in this study.

Late reports, author appreciation, and future studies. While we received reports from 939 institutions and/or systems (inclusive of some 1,023 separate campuses or schools), the hope is that more schools will report in future years. Some institutions reported too late for inclusion and a few reports were unusable, but most of them will be entered into the 1977-78 data base. In our effort to produce as early in the year as possible, for press release and later publication purposes, a comprehensive and interpretive study of 2-year colleges and their enrollments that is not available through other channels, we solicit and will appreciate the continued support of as many 2-year schools as possible. Each year, the report is further refined with a view to improvement and enhanced validation. Comments and suggestions, critical and commendatory, from readers are welcomed.

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OFFICIAL DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS ACT SPECIAL REPORT

Institutions surveyed are postsecondary 2-year junior and community colleges, other multipurpose colleges, technical schools or institutes, vocational schools, technical/vocational schools and 2-year units administered by 4-year colleges or universities (branch colleges/campuses/centers) that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval or accreditation, and offer 2-year collegiate-level certificate and associate degree programs. Classification of schools by types reflects institutional preference, where available, and the author's judgement.

The **full-time** student devotes substantially all working or study time to the college curriculum. This is interpreted generally to mean 12 collegiate-level credit hours, presumably 75% of a normal load or more. The presumption is that these students are assessed full-time fees. The **part-time student** normally takes collegiate-level credit courses in the late afternoon, on Saturday, in the evening, frequently in the day, or by extension, and enrolls for fewer than 12 credits, or less than 75% of a normal load.

Freshmen are presumed to be full-time persons classified as first-year or freshman collegiate-level undergraduate students. They are not necessarily first-time, degree-credit students, because such a restriction would preclude the listing of any students registered as freshmen who began their college work in the previous winter, spring, or summer.

Two-year college students are those enrolled in collegiate-level credit hour courses in 2-year certificate or associate degree programs in institutions covered in this survey. It is presumed that all eligible and enrolled 2-year collegiate-level credit hour students are counted.

Full-time equivalent enrollments are not cited by institutions, but FTE's are computed by categories of schools. The adjusted headcount method is used, whereby full-time-equivalent enrollment equals the headcount of full-time students plus one-third that of part-time students.

The **full-time teaching staff** is composed only of those persons holding rank of instructor or equivalent, and those of higher rank, in full-time employment

for the academic year who give at least half their time to instruction and are not on leave of absence. The **total teaching staff** includes both full-time teaching staff and part-time individuals not on leave, including lecturers, fellows, teaching assistants, research assistants (if they teach), and others who teach.

TABLE 1

Public Two-Year Collegiate-Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Aiken Tech. Educ. Center	416	192	1,120	23	69
Aims C.	681	1,035	4,015	88	266
Albany J.C.	745	620	2,040	71	86
Alexandria Area Voc. Tech. Inst.	860	575	1,435	87	98
Allegany Cmty. C.	560	727	1,832	98	118
Allen Co. Cmty. J.C.	221	156	676	26	51
Alpena Cmty. C.	554	354	1,747	51	95
Amarillo C.	1,012	874	4,715	172	478
Angelina C.	437	516	1,929	56	98
Anson Tech. Inst.	205	95	552	19	58
Arapahoe Cmty. C.	1,288	995	5,279	144	272
Arizona Western C.	776	486	3,870	85	260
Arkansas S.U., Beebe Br.	336	225	808	31	33
Asheville-Buncombe Tech. Inst.	577	390	1,685	90	133
Asnuntuck Cmty. C.	111	116	1,245	11	41
Atlantic Cmty. C.	797	1,087	4,001	121	192
Austin Cmty. C., Minn.	319	370	905	45	48
Austin Cmty. C., Texas	1,179	927	6,675	91	340
B					
Barton Co. Cmty. J.C.	290	261	1,384	48	125
Bay de Noc Cmty. C.	420	331	1,099	50	70
Beaufort Co. Tech. Inst.	312	230	968	34	75
Bee Co. C.	736	612	2,218	90	124
Belleville Area C.	1,471	1,263	9,225	136	669
Bellevue Cmty. C.	1,325	1,120	6,467	128	406
Belmont Tech. C.	232	133	643	28	57
Bergen Cmty. C.	2,044	2,099	9,630	207	457
Big Bend Cmty. C.	513	244	2,200	43	108
Bismarck J.C.	841	584	1,937	85	100
Black Hawk C., Ill.	1,166	970	7,614	143	635
Blackhawk Tech. Inst.	726	644	1,693	75	75

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Bladen Tech. Inst.	114	153	426	17	30
Blinn C.	1,063	625	2,163	72	104
Blue Hills Regional Tech. Inst.	259	187	446	28	36
Blue Mountain Cmty. C.	447	355	943	70	87
Blue Ridge Tech. Inst.	249	177	655	20	33
Bowling Green S.U.-Firelands Br.	273	270	958	33	63
Brainerd Cmty. C.	241	187	571	23	27
Broward Cmty. C.	3,606	3,168	13,434	274	714
Bucks Co. Cmty. C.	1,878	1,573	7,609	188	347
Burlington Co. C.	1,018	904	5,250	117	217
Butler Co. Cmty. C., Pa.	434	409	2,261	57	102
Butler Co. Cmty. J.C., Kan.	413	312	1,774	42	82
C					
Caldwell Cmty. C. & Tech. Inst.	408	357	1,537	43	92
California Cmty. Colleges					
Allan Hancock C.	1,270	914	8,477	112	569
Antelope Valley C.	1,132	721	6,020	82	266
Barstow C.	447	273	1,712	28	62
Butte C.	1,313	863	7,063	101	336
Cabrillo C.	1,737	1,605	8,988	187	350
Cerritos C.	4,064	2,914	22,026	243	743
Chabot C.	3,082	1,968	19,283	300	1,100
Chaffey C.	2,427	1,756	11,644	191	426
Citrus C.	1,612	1,232	9,465	125	360
Coast Cmty. C. Dist.					
Orange Coast C.	3,617	2,672	25,055	325	738
C. of the Canyons	697	380	3,140	46	126
C. of the Desert	1,433	834	7,382	86	258
C. of the Redwoods	1,238	953	8,394	115	515
C. of the Siskiyous	428	111	967	42	46
Compton Cmty. C.	1,279	1,340	6,652	---	---
Cuesta C.	1,058	740	5,099	99	234
El Camino C.	3,826	3,161	28,454	360	720

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Foothill J.C. System, incl.	(5,137)	(3,988)	(34,800)	(494)	(1,076)
De Anza C.	2,778	2,323	19,813	301	778
Foothill C.	2,359	1,665	14,987	193	298
Glendale C.	1,490	1,130	8,132	135	400
Grossmont C.	3,015	2,358	15,330	234	550
Hartnell C.	1,306	828	6,797	108	279
Imperial Valley C.	1,204	896	4,431	110	239
Kern Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(3,158)	(2,346)	(15,358)	(364)	(637)
Bakersfield C.	2,603	1,920	13,083	305	486
Porterville C.	555	426	2,275	59	151
Lassen C.	573	382	2,700	45	195
Long Beach City C.	3,299	3,150	31,065	361	1,216
Los Angeles Cmty. C. System, incl.	(28,964)	(19,540)	(133,905)	(1,751)	(5,016)
East Los Angeles C.	4,365	1,494	18,364	204	761
Los Angeles City C.	4,480	3,478	21,863	314	769
Los Angeles Harbor C.	3,109	2,072	11,540	172	464
Los Angeles Mission C.	307	432	2,874	50	125
Los Angeles Pierce C.	4,769	4,079	23,784	291	775
Los Angeles Southwest C.	935	1,121	5,776	88	273
Los Angeles Trade-Tech. C.	5,910	1,696	18,921	267	845
Los Angeles Valley C.	3,836	3,761	22,746	279	712
West Los Angeles C.	1,253	1,407	8,037	86	292
Los Rios Cmty. C. System, incl.	(9,257)	(7,582)	(40,915)	(621)	(1,614)
American River C.	4,710	3,226	21,420	291	796
Cosumnes River C.	1,075	774	5,156	77	213
Sacramento City C.	3,472	3,582	14,339	253	605
Marin Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(2,175)	(2,093)	(10,676)	(200)	(458)
C. of Marin	1,667	1,546	7,241	159	316
Indian Valley C.	508	547	3,435	41	142
Mendocino C.	236	217	2,466	28	153
Merced C.	1,516	1,121	7,706	140	343
Mira Costa C.	1,289	1,143	5,405	79	329
Mt. San Antonio C.	3,466	3,053	18,944	292	314
Mt. San Jacinto C.	397	256	2,352	40	97
Napa C.	1,018	933	5,631	103	357
North Orange Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(6,364)	(5,043)	(32,177)	(493)	(856)
Cypress C.	2,608	2,100	12,102	217	231
Fullerton C.	3,756	2,943	20,075	276	625

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Ohlone C.	1,024	785	8,268	100	390
Palo Verde C.	118	90	569	18	38
Palomar C.	2,964	1,985	13,516	217	541
Pasadena City C.	3,600	3,379	19,983	350	667
Peralta Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,490)	(3,891)	(32,998)	(465)	(1,034)
C. of Alameda	1,172	1,166	8,769	86	256
Feather River C.	195	142	811	21	42
Laney C.	1,862	1,270	13,402	208	406
Merritt C.	1,261	1,313	10,016	150	330
Riverside City C.	2,330	1,853	13,256	210	460
Saddleback C.	2,251	2,601	14,556	109	621
San Bernardino Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,114)	(2,462)	(18,126)	(274)	(805)
Crafton Hills C.	564	419	2,508	44	214
San Bernardino Valley C.	3,550	2,043	15,618	230	591
San Diego Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(2,255)	(1,230)	(26,169)	(189)	(1,305)
San Diego City C.	1,880	1,205	5,769	167	233
San Diego Evening C.	375	25	20,400	22	1,072
San Joaquin Delta Cmty. C.	3,025	2,292	18,876	198	515
San Jose City C.	2,135	1,434	13,684	272	852
San Mateo Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(3,704)	(3,164)	(23,319)	(366)	(682)
Canada C.	912	1,026	8,382	102	364
C. of San Mateo	2,792	2,138	14,937	264	318
Santa Ana C.	2,552	1,530	15,117	171	479
Santa Barbara City C.	2,136	1,814	8,753	160	342
Santa Monica C.	2,775	2,285	16,682	211	747
Santa Rosa J.C.	2,637	2,471	14,958	186	262
Shasta C.	1,700	1,249	10,125	136	146
Sierra C.	1,574	1,158	7,527	140	390
State Center Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,325)	(3,341)	(19,774)	(224)	(551)
Fresno City C.	3,386	2,723	16,440	224	551
Reedley C.	939	618	3,334	---	---
Taft C.	202	95	991	26	49
Ventura Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,805)	(3,371)	(25,545)	(364)	(1,464)
Moorpark C.	1,809	1,284	9,323	160	485
Oxnard C.	593	344	4,156	45	220
Ventura C.	2,403	1,743	12,066	159	759
Victor Valley C.	630	390	2,995	70	118
West Hills C.	466	241	2,030	51	184

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Yosemite J.C. Dist., incl.	(2,792)	(2,035)	(15,156)	(269)	(713)
Columbia J.C.	526	351	2,541	42	117
Modesto J.C.	2,266	1,684	12,615	227	596
Yuba C.	1,829	1,781	9,672	112	415
Camden Co. C.	1,658	1,624	6,833	98	323
Cape Fear Tech. Inst.	624	236	1,081	60	75
Carl Albert J.C.	371	194	1,028	18	41
Carteret Tech. Inst.	394	250	1,024	32	69
Carver S. Tech. Trade School	138	149	390	17	23
Casper C.	780	663	3,436	109	187
Catawba Valley Tech. Inst.	1,050	500	1,981	65	105
Catonsville Cmty. C.	1,603	1,259	10,327	204	337
Central Carolina Tech. Inst.	704	448	1,723	47	104
Central Florida Cmty. C.	852	763	2,317	78	96
Central Ohio Tech. C.	141	276	837	34	55
Central Piedmont Cmty. C.	2,974	2,974	21,049	251	1,051
Central Tech. Cmty. C., Neb.	969	652	2,272	129	171
Central Wyoming C.	175	111	539	31	43
Centralia C.	901	512	4,230	56	195
Charles Co. Cmty. C.	369	304	2,180	41	116
Chattahoochee Valley Cmty. C.	914	401	2,275	40	82
Chesapeake C.	170	155	821	27	33
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech. C.	358	130	606	23	30
Chipola J.C.	364	396	999	42	47
Cincinnati Tech. Inst.	1,056	613	2,837	97	207
Cisco J.C.	543	320	1,689	47	100
City Colleges of Chicago, incl.	(3,491)	(3,012)	(16,538)	(533)	(556)
Olive Harvey C.	997	1,223	4,964	184	194
Truman C.	624	828	4,187	138	141
Wilbur Wright C.	1,870	961	7,387	211	221
City U. of N.Y. System, incl.	(20,925)	(22,088)	(72,875)	(2,398)	(3,838)
Borough of Manhattan Cmty. C.	1,982	3,355	9,078	238	433
Bronx Cmty. C.	3,181	4,076	10,916	381	640

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Hostos Cmty. C.	763	1,339	2,329	101	162
Kingsborough Cmty. C.	2,531	2,979	8,772	266	388
LaGuardia Cmty. C.	1,179	1,908	5,674	113	287
New York City Cmty. C.	4,208	3,295	13,505	700	900
Queensborough Cmty. C.	4,099	3,213	12,999	351	600
Staten Island Cmty. C.	2,982	1,923	9,602	248	428
Clackamas Cmty. C.	1,102	761	4,135	123	360
Claremore J.C.	735	454	1,759	41	83
Clarendon C.	144	156	513	24	33
Clark Tech. C.	492	544	1,869	50	94
Clatsop Cmty. C.	307	213	2,716	50	250
Clayton J.C.	681	738	3,107	91	125
Cloud Co. Cmty. C.	271	246	585	30	35
Coahoma J.C.	731	661	1,449	56	68
Cochise C.	844	418	3,873	61	281
Coffeyville Cmty. J.C.	325	181	744	38	56
Colby Cmty. C.	319	378	1,735	46	94
C. of the Albemarle	356	377	1,100	46	58
C. of DuPage	2,919	2,210	16,146	201	937
C. of Lake County	1,312	932	9,684	152	427
C. of the Mainland	394	417	2,078	58	97
C. of Southern Idaho	965	883	2,474	97	162
Colorado Mountain C.	509	465	4,028	55	244
Colorado Northwestern Cmty. C.	164	125	1,289	42	63
Columbia Basin C.	957	772	4,906	95	290
Columbus Tech. Inst.	1,470	1,493	4,329	122	317
Cmty. C. of American Samoa	200	191	1,021	34	39
Cmty. C. of Baltimore	1,488	2,317	10,120	202	546
Cmty. C. of Beaver Co.	433	479	1,688	59	97
Cmty. C. of Denver, incl.	(4,650)	(2,447)	(15,739)	(351)	(959)
Auraria Campus	1,300	934	4,109	105	308
North Campus	1,523	776	4,767	121	267
Red Rocks Campus	1,827	737	6,863	125	384
Cmty. C. of Micronesia	82	40	173	10	14

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Cmty. C. of Philadelphia	2,708	3,133	10,874	287	521
Connors S.C.	1,034	578	1,837	51	57
Cooke Co. C.	517	261	1,595	61	110
Copiah-Lincoln J.C.	631	549	2,134	72	115
County C. of Morris	2,177	1,743	9,136	184	388
Cowley Co. Cmty. C.	255	184	1,417	31	82
Crowder C.	453	243	1,084	52	78
Cumberland Co. C.	506	509	1,764	50	62
Cuyahoga Cmty. C.	4,488	4,685	28,100	381	1,183
D					
Dallas Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(6,632)	(4,710)	(32,770)	(492)	(492)
Eastfield	1,719	994	7,835	---	---
El Centro	1,181	1,383	7,227	199	199
Mountain View	1,569	764	6,510	130	130
Richland	2,163	1,569	11,198	163	163
Dalton J.C.	620	399	1,600	53	65
Danville J.C.	755	691	3,573	96	131
Davidson Co. Cmty. C.	940	470	2,115	75	103
Daytona Beach Cmty. C.	1,272	1,066	4,392	145	620
DeKalb Cmty. C.	2,726	2,230	11,976	203	514
Del Mar C.	2,067	1,759	7,937	240	413
Delaware Co. Cmty. C.	1,302	1,062	5,087	95	215
Delta C.	1,785	1,647	7,924	185	335
Denmark Tech. Educ. Ctr.	425	309	837	38	43
Des Moines Area Cmty. C., incl.	(1,802)	(1,819)	(5,429)	(252)	(281)
Ankeny Campus	1,603	1,564	4,844	216	233
Boone Campus	199	255	585	36	48
Dixie C.	600	600	1,400	65	95
Dodge City Cmty. C.	380	337	1,661	58	129
Dundalk Cmty. C.	412	268	2,224	63	126

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
E					
East Arkansas Cmty. C.	310	320	900	25	58
East Central J.C., Miss.	479	319	1,000	44	55
East Central J.C., Mo.	362	287	1,313	37	68
East Mississippi J.C.	382	204	1,529	45	60
Eastern Arizona C.	817	420	3,109	58	239
Eastern Iowa Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(1,229)	(723)	(2,727)	(129)	(171)
Clinton Cmty. C.	348	201	804	34	56
Muscatine Cmty. C.	525	166	920	41	50
Scott Cmty. C.	356	356	1,003	54	65
Eastern Oklahoma S.C.	763	530	1,627	61	72
Eastern Wyoming C.	154	215	580	30	65
Edgecombe Tech. Inst.	298	285	929	34	127
Edison Cmty. C.	778	685	3,379	62	133
Edison S.C.	106	97	990	17	70
El Paso Cmty. C., Colo.	1,649	987	5,554	146	403
El Paso Cmty. C., Tex.	2,531	1,372	8,741	162	419
El Reno J.C.	355	155	825	21	44
Elgin Cmty. C.	656	711	5,153	91	229
Ellsworth Cmty. C.	413	325	784	54	55
Emanuel Co. J.C.	125	134	391	18	20
Essex Co. C.	1,586	2,680	6,597	196	441
Evergreen Valley C.	943	851	5,303	83	230
F					
Faulkner S.J.C.	971	498	1,948	46	199
Fayetteville Tech. Inst.	1,248	945	3,851	133	168
Fergus Falls Cmty. C.	208	253	622	35	44
Flathead Valley Cmty. C.	358	275	1,407	33	84
Florida J.C. at Jacksonville	2,706	2,456	12,312	---	---
Florida Keys Cmty. C.	346	235	1,378	33	52
Forsyth Tech. Inst.	756	671	2,174	94	166

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Frank Phillips C.	167	177	709	25	59
Frederick Cmty. C.	326	295	1,828	30	88
G					
Gadsden S.J.C.	1,443	947	3,889	118	261
Gainesville J.C.	580	372	1,556	42	51
Garden City Cmty. J.C.	202	225	1,456	57	65
Garland Co. Cmty. C.	235	279	1,421	29	95
Garrett Cmty. C.	184	72	519	24	56
Gaston C.	806	657	2,904	89	164
Gateway Tech. Inst., Kenosha	898	943	5,500	175	190
George C. Wallace S. Cmty. C., Dothan	517	553	1,790	58	73
George Corley Wallace S.J.C., Selma	645	228	1,299	21	69
Georgia Military C.	845	141	1,385	15	38
Glen Oaks Cmty. C.	203	213	952	31	68
Gloucester Co. C.	557	591	2,500	74	112
Gogebic Cmty. C.	469	266	1,295	40	60
Gordon J.C.	308	310	1,203	37	49
Grand Rapids J.C.	2,088	1,608	7,227	253	304
Grays Harbor C.	556	391	1,042	36	42
Grayson Co. C.	1,044	601	3,771	114	174
Greater Hartford Cmty. C.	379	455	2,600	43	76
Greenville Tech. C.	3,756	1,330	7,436	205	342
Guilford Tech. Inst.	814	768	3,513	91	210
Gulf Coast Cmty. C.	790	757	2,713	72	128
H					
Hagerstown J.C.	500	401	1,972	61	105
Halifax Co. Tech. Inst.	350	255	763	38	69
Hammond Area Voc. School	93	75	280	10	16
Harford Cmty. C.	521	433	2,090	84	202
Harlan S. Voc. Tech. School	277	52	342	20	20

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Harrisburg Area Cmty. C.	1,174	935	4,603	109	178
Haskell Indian J.C.	488	458	1,015	104	104
Hawaii Cmty. C., incl.	(6,925)	(5,207)	(20,879)	(489)	(854)
Hawaii Cmty. C.	719	488	1,662	59	105
Honolulu Cmty. C.	2,036	715	4,422	108	182
Kapiolani Cmty. C.	1,024	1,577	4,571	88	172
Kauai Cmty. C.	294	249	1,125	37	62
Leeward Cmty. C.	2,068	1,502	6,347	118	209
Maui Cmty. C.	467	416	1,626	52	86
Windward Cmty. C.	317	260	1,126	27	38
Hawkeye Inst. of Tech.	1,183	592	1,830	---	---
Haywood Tech. Inst.	478	219	824	51	68
Henderson Co. J.C.	780	423	2,331	75	121
Henry Ford Cmty. C.	2,092	1,520	15,023	207	865
Hibbing Cmty. C.	223	246	655	35	47
Highland Cmty. C., Ill.	393	366	2,630	50	190
Highland Cmty. J.C., Kan.	361	124	1,005	19	40
Highline Cmty. C.	1,269	1,798	7,776	144	436
Hill J.C.	300	255	855	35	50
Hillsborough Cmty. C.	747	907	10,953	240	540
Hinds J.C.	1,818	1,809	6,266	350	425
Hocking Tech. C.	855	489	1,867	74	114
Holmes J.C.	496	359	1,346	51	106
Horry-Georgetown Tech. Educ. Ctr.	737	175	1,121	36	86
Housatonic Cmty. C.	649	644	2,724	58	112
Howard C. at Big Spring	280	232	1,520	60	90
Hutchinson Cmty. J.C.	922	646	2,361	98	220
I					
Illinois Central C.	1,620	1,465	11,681	194	547
Illinois Eastern J.C., incl.	(1,607)	(891)	(8,124)	(118)	(264)
Lincoln Trail C. at Robinson	429	193	1,735	31	97
Olney Central C. at Olney	540	381	3,580	42	92
Wabash Valley C. at Mt. Carmel	638	317	2,809	45	75

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Illinois Valley Cmty. C.	843	672	3,331	90	140
Independence Cmty. J.C.	248	199	973	33	78
Indian Hills Cmty. C.	680	397	1,106	103	114
Indiana Voc. Tech. C., Indianapolis	4,985	2,361	12,365	351	351
Indiana Voc. Tech. C., Jeffersonville	361	121	601	27	48
Inver Hills Cmty. C.	522	503	2,544	75	160
Iowa Central Cmty. C.	1,180	715	2,520	113	120
Iowa Lakes Cmty. C.	800	337	1,611	104	122
Iowa Western Cmty. C.	792	534	1,985	94	139
Isothermal Cmty. C.	393	288	1,031	38	80
Itasca Cmty. C.	226	207	558	30	38
Itawamba J.C.	744	552	2,069	121	184
J					
J. F. Ingram S. Tech. Inst.	200	100	300	29	29
Jackson Cmty. C., Mich.	1,260	719	7,030	94	405
Jefferson C.	455	367	1,844	73	148
Jefferson Co. Tech. Inst.	311	367	1,450	35	82
Jefferson Davis S.J.C.	311	275	1,098	21	42
Jefferson Parish Voc. Tech. Sch.	163	303	1,420	28	57
Jefferson S.J.C.	1,771	1,721	7,514	177	331
John A. Logan C.	499	509	2,859	49	187
John C. Calhoun S. Cmty. C.	1,650	1,401	3,823	105	198
Johnson Co. Cmty. C.	1,017	871	4,957	113	212
Johnston Tech. Inst.	459	232	1,054	51	65
Joliet J.C.	1,436	1,095	7,323	163	758
K					
Kalamazoo Valley Cmty. C.	893	908	6,297	101	200
Kankakee Cmty. C.	438	304	2,127	47	378
Kansas City Kansas Cmty. J.C.	780	675	3,143	92	151
Kansas Tech. Inst.	174	16	199	17	17

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Kaskaskia C.	514	488	1,713	50	147
Kellogg Cmty. C.	722	844	4,285	97	233
Kennebec Valley Voc. Tech. Inst.	72	48	120	8	20
Kennesaw J.C.	862	787	3,211	94	110
Kirkwood Cmty. C.	1,493	1,190	4,016	182	291
Kirtland Cmty. C.	474	218	1,183	24	92
L					
Labette Cmty. J.C.	270	161	736	29	50
Lake City Cmty. C.	746	372	2,603	72	223
Lake Land C.	1,308	719	3,939	92	262
Lake Michigan C.	525	557	3,197	57	239
Lake Region J.C.	333	210	612	39	41
Lake Sumter Cmty. C.	412	368	1,685	41	80
Lake Tahoe Cmty. C.	167	121	1,305	17	53
Lakeland Cmty. C.	1,103	983	6,342	100	250
Lakeshore Tech. Inst.	584	713	2,038	85	100
Lakewood Cmty. C.	993	637	3,265	79	123
Lamar Cmty. C.	176	179	405	29	34
Lane Cmty. C.	2,474	1,906	6,870	---	---
Laramie Co. Cmty. C.	417	351	2,192	61	137
Lawson St. Cmty. C.	355	704	1,348	55	58
Lee C., Tex.	541	375	2,850	127	202
Lehigh Co. Cmty. C.	698	666	2,648	68	105
Lewis and Clark Cmty. C.	742	698	5,169	96	260
Lima Tech. C.	215	441	1,050	32	58
Lincoln Land Cmty. C.	1,242	815	6,028	113	361
Linn-Benton Cmty. C.	1,005	739	3,827	104	354
Louisiana S.U. Ctr., incl.	(719)	(849)	(2,498)	(106)	(112)
Alexandria	447	557	1,506	72	72
Eunice	272	292	992	34	40

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Lurleen B. Wallace S.J.C.	376	255	846	29	55
Luzerne Co. Cmty. C.	720	711	2,369	64	119
M					
Macomb Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	3,240	3,161	24,904	330	461
Madison Area Tech. C.	2,071	1,880	7,383	---	---
Manatee J.C.	1,179	1,092	4,268	85	165
Manchester Cmty. C.	1,046	1,161	5,282	88	167
Maricopa Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	9,171	6,616	48,184	646	3,149
Marion Tech. C.	193	170	799	25	48
Marshalltown Cmty. C.	323	341	983	48	53
Martin Cmty. C.	255	161	657	31	56
Massachusetts Cmty. C. System, incl.	(12,684)	(14,652)	(30,761)	(1,329)	(1,620)
Berkshire Cmty. C.	692	666	1,637	69	90
Bristol Cmty. C.	723	977	1,883	96	96
Bunker Hill Cmty. C.	1,005	1,025	2,370	94	112
Cape Cod Cmty. C.	656	999	1,680	84	122
Greenfield Cmty. C.	517	592	1,414	61	81
Holyoke Cmty. C.	1,326	1,414	3,139	121	164
Massachusetts Bay Cmty. C.	770	1,203	1,995	80	115
Massasoit Cmty. C.	887	1,053	2,032	96	108
Middlesex Cmty. C.	470	752	1,363	52	87
Mt. Wachusett Cmty. C.	716	591	1,479	57	63
North Shore Cmty. C.	886	1,138	2,241	107	119
Northern Essex Cmty. C.	1,301	1,399	3,149	124	137
Quinsigamond Cmty. C.	829	998	2,143	99	109
Roxbury Cmty. C.	238	356	635	30	32
Springfield Tech. Cmty. C.	1,668	1,489	3,601	159	185
Mayland Tech. Inst.	273	123	530	28	38
McCook Cmty. C.	121	104	707	21	56
McDowell Tech. Inst.	295	98	517	24	36
McHenry Co. C.	426	238	2,517	45	107
McLennan Cmty. C.	858	1,006	3,611	121	181
Mercer Co. Cmty. C.	1,602	1,599	7,224	121	209

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Mesabi Cmty. C.	305	237	742	36	38
Metropolitan Tech. Cmty. C.	845	664	3,562	85	155
Miami-Dade Cmty. C.	9,300	8,520	38,005	772	1,353
Miami U., incl.	(76)	(255)	(659)	(86)	(93)
Hamilton Campus	36	99	329	44	47
Middletown Campus	40	156	330	42	46
Michael J. Owens Tech. C.	819	841	2,992	75	161
Mid Michigan Cmty. C.	320	295	1,424	33	73
Mid-Plains Cmty. C.	321	249	1,748	62	95
Mid-State Tech. Inst.	382	192	656	37	42
Middle Georgia C.	707	535	1,695	89	109
Middlesex Co. C., N.J.	2,234	2,262	10,328	214	564
Midland C.	440	374	2,125	50	123
Midlands Tech. C.	1,800	1,546	4,670	183	319
Miles Cmty. C.	122	152	857	26	45
Mineral Area C.	327	330	1,206	52	83
Mississippi Co. Cmty. C.	181	163	854	20	51
Mississippi Delta J.C.	655	622	1,290	74	76
Mississippi Gulf Coast J.C., incl.	(1,052)	(1,189)	(3,675)	(133)	(163)
Jackson Co. Campus	511	557	1,795	69	81
Jefferson Davis Campus	541	632	1,880	64	82
Mitchell Cmty. C., N.C.	333	352	1,121	43	66
Moberly Area J.C.	265	141	795	21	61
Mohave Cmty. C.	207	133	2,713	41	181
Mohegan Cmty. C.	367	413	1,871	32	82
Monroe Co. Cmty. C.	454	421	2,028	41	81
Montcalm Cmty. C.	362	187	1,200	24	61
Montgomery C., incl.	(3,268)	(2,520)	(13,984)	(384)	(687)
Germantown Campus	---	---	266	4	15
Rockville Campus & Off Campus	2,857	1,914	11,185	289	523
Takoma Park	411	606	2,533	91	149
Montgomery Co. Cmty. C.	1,388	1,368	6,145	151	308
Moraine Park Tech. Inst.	1,100	500	2,800	76	90
Morgan Cmty. C.	200	57	540	11	48

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Morton C.	631	491	3,897	76	133
Mt. Hood Cmty. C.	2,149	1,767	9,698	148	637
Murray S.C.	507	326	1,401	35	50
Muskegon Cmty. C.	1,064	776	4,600	125	182
Muskingum Area Tech. C.	372	321	1,078	41	71
N					
Natchitoches Central Area Voc. Tech. Sch.	88	47	147	10	12
Navarro C.	778	331	1,766	42	74
Nebraska Western C.	259	275	906	47	51
Neosha Co. Cmty. J.C.	169	165	559	26	54
New Hampshire Voc. Tech. C.—Claremont	93	178	676	27	31
New Hampshire Voc. Tech. C.—Laconia	179	58	264	21	23
New Hampshire Voc. Tech. C.—Manchester	314	3	775	25	52
New Hampshire Voc. Tech. C.—Nashua	247	117	364	26	27
New Mexico J.C.	274	337	1,054	45	56
New Mexico Military Inst. *M*	473	---	791	25	40
New Mexico S.U., incl.	(572)	(724)	(3,372)	(73)	(179)
Alamogordo	233	207	1,009	16	28
Carlsbad	92	106	485	13	39
Doña Ana Co. Occupational Educ. Br. at Las Cruces	21	111	459	20	20
Farmington	167	247	903	20	43
Grants	59	53	378	4	32
White Sands & San Juan Resident Ctr.	---	---	138	---	17
Nicolet C. & Tech. Inst.	246	195	958	40	50
Normandale Cmty. C.	1,491	1,284	4,570	107	174
North Arkansas Cmty. C.	246	259	803	21	62

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
North Central Kan. Area Voc. Tech. C.	340	147	509	35	36
North Central Mich. C.	297	325	1,487	36	98
North Central Tech. C.	412	365	1,309	50	90
North Central Tech. Inst.	883	588	2,296	99	125
North Country Cmty. C.	302	361	1,135	34	125
North Dakota S. Sch. of Science	2,216	895	3,167	187	210
North Florida J.C.	213	212	785	29	30
North Harris Co. C.	1,131	864	3,109	67	173
North Idaho C.	579	463	1,528	66	113
North Iowa Area Cmty. C.	682	717	1,928	89	98
Northampton Co. Area Cmty. C.	750	850	4,300	105	235
Northeast Alabama S.J.C.	1,124	383	2,332	12	185
Northeast Area One Voc. Tech. Sch., Iowa	588	462	1,232	58	67
Northeast Mississippi J.C.	646	703	1,493	85	85
Northeast Nebraska Tech. Cmty. C.	599	202	1,202	75	89
Northeast Wisconsin Tech. Inst.	875	715	6,718	141	441
Northeastern J.C.	632	402	1,112	59	71
Northeastern Oklahoma A & M C.	1,170	850	2,561	113	120
Northern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.	288	131	441	36	38
Northland Cmty. C.	156	124	440	17	21
Northland Pioneer C.	231	116	2,289	28	163
Northwest Alabama S.J.C.	409	330	1,054	32	73
Northwest Cmty. C.	302	293	1,196	55	90
Northwest Mississippi J.C.	892	989	2,436	112	138
Northwest Tech. C.	194	161	781	25	59
Northwestern Connecticut Cmty. C.	359	411	1,901	40	65
Northwestern Michigan C.	849	816	2,605	94	121
Norwalk S. Tech. C.	772	74	1,890	49	129
O					
Oakton Cmty. C.	999	899	11,694	120	527
Ocean Co. C.	1,107	1,114	4,634	86	219

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Odessa C.	821	633	3,603	124	219
Ohio S.U. Agric. Tech. Inst.	492	227	735	---	---
Ohio U., incl.	(921)	(956)	(4,517)	(88)	(365)
Belmont C. Branch	191	137	901	20	65
Chillicothe Branch	200	200	982	15	66
Ironton Branch	89	100	378	---	47
Lancaster Branch	231	240	1,232	27	83
Portsmouth Branch	21	32	183	---	18
Zanesville Branch	189	247	841	26	86
Okaloosa-Walton J.C.	771	531	2,952	70	135
Olympia Tech. Cmty. C.	374	340	2,717	36	47
Olympic C.	729	739	5,889	103	325
Orangeburg-Calhoun Tech. C.	624	420	1,447	50	131
Oscar Rose J.C.	2,577	1,531	8,054	121	254
Otero J.C.	221	189	975	43	52
P					
Paducah Area Voc. Educ. Ctr.	124	90	312	37	46
Palm Beach J.C.	1,638	1,657	7,694	164	271
Panola J.C.	324	226	846	32	45
Paris J.C.	560	447	1,791	79	117
Parkersburg Cmty. C.	667	701	3,672	88	214
Parkland C.	1,246	1,253	6,918	156	341
Pasco-Hernando Cmty. C.	536	404	2,254	37	144
Passaic Co. Cmty. C.	332	604	1,410	31	94
Pearl River J.C.	653	743	1,956	102	145
Pennsylvania S.U., The	2,728	771	3,750	---	---
Pensacola J.C.	2,142	1,862	7,886	282	470
Phillips Co. Cmty. C.	528	640	1,792	56	102
Piedmont Tech. C.	924	433	1,670	45	245
Pima Cmty. C.	3,932	2,397	20,003	223	1,080
Pinal Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	953	517	5,256	94	327
Pitt Tech. Inst.	476	511	1,666	63	123

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Polk Cmty. C.	1,066	1,124	4,095	109	150
Portland Cmty. C.	3,713	2,877	29,832	267	1,467
Potomac S.C. of West Virginia	484	193	1,005	36	52
Prairie S.C.	873	811	5,170	98	334
Pratt Cmty. J.C.	267	117	880	26	31
Prince Georges Cmty. C.	2,141	1,919	11,915	237	691
Q					
Quinebaug Valley Cmty. C.	72	80	600	9	36
R					
Rainy River Cmty. C.	148	147	459	20	22
Ranger J.C.	426	103	648	23	44
Reading Area Cmty. C.	219	263	978	30	45
Rend Lake C.	602	397	1,848	57	155
Rhode Island J.C.	1,991	2,214	5,345	280	305
Richard Bland C. of Wm. & Mary	272	326	1,116	31	64
Richland Cmty. C.	129	124	2,715	72	108
Roanoke-Chowan Tech. Inst.	233	269	620	31	50
Robeson Tech. Inst.	432	417	1,411	37	67
Rochester Cmty. C.	840	1,066	2,921	105	155
Rock Valley C.	1,286	939	5,635	129	227
Rowan Tech. Inst.	580	359	1,595	55	115
S					
S.D. Bishop S.J.C.	526	796	1,649	56	71
St. Bernard Parish Cmty. C.	38	50	666	6	20
St. Clair Co. Cmty. C.	823	902	3,255	99	182
St. Johns River J.C.	431	364	1,399	39	81
St. Louis J.C. Dist., incl.	(5,728)	(5,546)	(28,144)	(619)	(1,301)
Florissant Valley Cmty. C.	1,900	1,567	9,399	226	397
Forest Park Cmty. C.	1,739	2,281	9,387	193	471
Meramec Cmty. C.	2,089	1,698	9,358	200	433

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
St. Petersburg J.C.	3,407	3,208	12,900	300	770
St. Petersburg Voc. Tech. Inst.	255	324	1,028	51	62
St. Philips C.	2,404	1,302	7,075	155	453
Salem Cmty. C.	166	256	730	26	65
Sampson Tech. Inst.	252	192	840	31	53
San Jacinto C.	2,323	1,549	12,320	261	498
Sandhills Cmty. C.	604	581	1,592	85	98
Santa Fe Cmty. C.	2,284	2,087	6,056	245	321
Sauk Valley C.	577	500	2,864	68	130
Sayre J.C.	82	114	315	9	17
Schoolcraft C.	1,340	1,081	7,835	145	333
Seattle Cmty. C., North Campus	1,120	912	6,420	100	285
Seminole Cmty. C., Fla.	1,173	678	3,559	96	277
Seminole J.C., Okla.	783	636	1,906	42	59
Seward Co. Cmty. J.C.	118	118	805	23	32
Shawnee C.	427	245	2,408	27	145
Sheridan C.	157	159	701	33	64
Shoreline Cmty. C.	1,596	1,759	7,377	148	308
Sinclair Cmty. C.	1,981	2,276	12,632	200	630
Skagit Valley C.	767	845	4,836	69	227
Snead St.J.C.	603	412	1,635	33	98
Snow C.	425	442	944	44	50
South Central Cmty. C.	424	460	1,581	38	61
South Georgia C.	317	314	1,263	47	67
South Oklahoma City J.C.	802	561	4,414	77	122
Southeast Cmty. C., incl.	(1,283)	(490)	(2,164)	(173)	(190)
Fairbury Campus	144	112	332	24	32
Lincoln Campus	257	349	916	79	83
Milford Campus	882	29	916	70	75
Southeastern Cmty. C., Iowa	643	516	1,648	69	89
Southeastern Cmty. C., N.C.	427	500	1,915	60	170
Southeastern Illinois C.	565	286	1,551	63	103
Southern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.	794	150	1,247	80	86

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Southern Union S.J.C.	785	347	1,710	24	119
Southern Voc. C.	173	229	406	14	27
Southern West Virginia Cmty. C.	495	559	3,153	67	225
Southwest Tech. Inst.	232	72	703	35	45
Southwest Texas J.C.	767	463	2,035	68	122
Southwest Wisconsin Voc. Tech. Inst.	543	327	1,496	78	89
Southwestern Cmty. C., Iowa	334	184	555	42	49
Southwestern Michigan C.	493	434	1,567	38	128
Southwestern Oregon Cmty. C.	458	372	3,220	69	194
Southwestern Tech. Inst.	298	210	976	31	75
Spartanburg Tech. C.	695	460	1,905	68	178
Spokane Cmty. C.	2,668	1,437	4,479	164	314
Spokane Falls Cmty. C.	1,871	1,356	4,393	121	463
Spoon River C.	253	221	1,676	39	98
Stanly Tech. Inst.	132	104	689	21	57
Stark Tech. C.	460	322	1,510	46	93
State Cmty. C.	472	747	2,161	---	---
State Fair Cmty. C.	423	283	1,254	52	85
State Tech. Inst.	1,712	482	4,527	125	269
S.U. of New York System	54,575	46,878	179,647	---	---
Sumter Area Tech. C.	475	325	1,125	35	120
Surry Cmty. C.	462	369	1,595	53	80
T					
Tallahassee Cmty. C.	737	814	2,838	63	110
Tarrant Co. J.C.	4,041	2,838	19,203	388	828
Tech. Area Voc. Sch.	125	90	506	22	26
Tech. Cmty. C. of San Juan	284	84	485	22	30
Tech. Inst. of Alamance	448	472	1,511	45	105
Temple J.C.	611	622	1,823	76	101
Terra Tech. C.	451	287	1,818	52	98
Texarkana C.	773	624	2,825	61	115

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Texas Southmost C.	1,150	968	4,301	173	220
Texas S. Tech. Inst.	3,944	823	6,871	354	406
Thomas Co. Cmty. C.	58	54	141	10	16
Three Rivers Cmty. C.	506	353	1,436	51	54
Trenton J.C.	134	148	513	22	34
Tri-County Tech. C.	1,167	406	2,353	71	185
Trident Tech. C.	1,519	1,108	4,676	157	292
Trinidad S.J.C.	523	211	1,132	62	119
Triton C.	2,382	2,900	19,567	252	1,098
Tulsa J.C.	1,239	949	7,138	128	374
Tunxis Cmty. C.	445	451	2,648	27	142
U					
Umpqua Cmty. C.	481	416	1,566	52	82
Union Co. Tech. Inst.	661	574	4,131	78	239
U. of Akron-Wayne Gen'l. & Tech. C.	111	110	785	17	87
U. of Cincinnati, incl.	(2,717)	(2,942)	(10,183)	(237)	(308)
Clermont	163	179	1,118	19	53
Ohio C. of Applied Sci.	692	70	2,604	35	49
Raymond Walters C.	461	993	3,210	84	94
University C.	1,401	1,700	3,251	99	112
U. and Cmty. C. System of Tenn., incl.	(6,928)	(5,962)	(25,213)	(594)	(780)
Chattanooga S. Tech. Cmty. C.	1,012	610	3,503	68	102
Cleveland S. Cmty. C.	738	556	3,065	77	104
Columbia S. Cmty. C.	364	448	1,727	42	52
Dyersburg S. Cmty. C.	290	221	960	30	31
Jackson S. Cmty. C.	673	491	2,099	60	69
Motlow S. Cmty. C.	311	351	1,373	38	48
Roane S. Cmty. C.	705	478	2,538	53	68
Shelby S. Cmty. C.	1,286	1,793	4,677	107	143
Volunteer S. Cmty. C.	678	514	2,519	63	82
Walters S. Cmty. C.	871	500	2,752	56	81

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
U. of Connecticut, incl.	(1,559)	(953)	(3,092)	(121)	(196)
Hartford Branch	496	323	950	36	49
Ratcliffe Hicks Sch. of Agr.	68	66	138	---	---
Southeastern Branch	227	134	428	19	32
Stamford Branch	317	189	792	27	47
Torrington Branch	97	60	196	11	27
Waterbury Branch	354	181	588	28	41
U. of D.C., Van Ness Campus	1,074	910	4,943	179	206
U. of Nevada Cmty. C. Division, incl.	(2,307)	(702)	(16,004)	(180)	(940)
Clark Co. Cmty. C.	1,318	440	8,260	92	428
Northern Nevada Cmty. C.	159	27	1,059	20	123
Western Nevada Cmty. C.	830	235	6,685	68	389
U. of North Dakota, Williston Ctr.	274	233	566	35	45
U. of Pittsburgh, incl.	(934)	(498)	(2,303)	(70)	(105)
Bradford C.	407	222	794	32	39
Greensburg C.	356	165	990	28	37
Titusville C.	171	111	519	10	29
U. of Puerto Rico, Aguadilla Regional C.	352	621	1,005	60	61
U. of South Carolina, incl.	(1,151)	(1,361)	(3,581)	(145)	(226)
Beaufort Regional Campus	82	95	359	14	26
General Studies	462	641	1,377	50	71
Lancaster Regional Campus	204	213	686	28	45
Salkehatchie Regional Campus	105	124	347	12	26
Sumter Regional Campus	204	194	539	24	34
Union Regional Campus	94	94	273	17	24
U. of Wisconsin-Center System	3,191	2,476	8,564	356	499
Utah Tech. C. at Provo	1,419	823	3,881	134	332
Utah Tech. C. at Salt Lake	1,865	920	6,158	156	379
V					
Vance Granville C.	417	326	948	53	95
Vermilion Cmty. C.	211	96	354	18	20
Vermont Tech. C.	540	50	606	43	47
Vernon Regional J.C.	271	174	1,151	30	80

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Victoria C.	479	555	2,199	65	110
Voc. Educ. Region Nine, Ky.	181	104	320	33	33
W					
Wake Tech. Inst.	712	466	1,422	85	87
Walla Walla Cmty. C.	1,215	1,170	2,970	63	203
Washington Tech. C., Ohio	103	86	549	11	61
Washtenaw Cmty. C.	1,025	803	6,618	139	347
Waterbury S. Tech. C.	541	93	1,280	38	84
Waubonsee Cmty. C.	614	440	5,038	76	241
Waukesha Co. Tech. Inst.	818	765	3,574	578	1,287
Wayne Cmty. C.	907	627	2,000	104	130
Wenatchee Valley C.	719	605	2,672	64	184
West Kentucky S. Tech. Sch.	143	87	277	19	20
West Plains Residence Center of Southwest Missouri S.U.	111	98	440	10	28
West Virginia Northern Cmty. C.	376	424	5,103	61	151
Westark Cmty. C.	916	737	3,338	89	128
Western Iowa Tech. Cmty. C.	601	412	1,054	74	80
Western Piedmont Cmty. C.	396	456	1,531	53	62
Western Texas C.	372	243	1,190	48	82
Western Wyoming C.	121	140	889	35	62
Westmoreland Co. Cmty. C.	511	486	2,138	44	154
Wharton Co. J.C.	907	794	2,185	92	106
Whatcom Cmty. C.	130	194	2,175	19	149
Wilkes Cmty. C.	413	335	2,541	120	300
William Rainey Harper C.	2,841	2,150	14,613	241	809
Williams Voc. Tech. Adult Educ. Ctr.	179	89	461	23	28
Williamsport Area Cmty. C.	2,036	454	3,002	160	182
Willmar Cmty. C.	370	312	815	31	51
Wilson Co. Tech. Inst.	332	271	1,195	43	53

(continued)

TABLE 1—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Wisc. Indianhead Voc. Tech. & Adult Educ. Dist.	1,000	950	2,450	130	155
Worthington Cmty. C.	248	184	762	27	43
Y					
Yavapai C.	505	387	4,265	53	326
TOTALS	**707,675**	**569,344**	**3,009,031**	**61,220**	**135,52***d*

TABLE 2

Church-Affiliated Two-Year Collegiate Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Alabama Christian C.	182	154	362	---	---
Alabama Lutheran Academy and J.C.	72	49	122	13	13
Ancilla Domini C.	25	111	271	11	23
Anderson C.	514	549	1,203	41	56
Aquinas J.C.	105	62	373	14	34
Assumption C. for Sisters *W*	---	25	61	5	14
B					
Bethany Lutheran C.	125	128	275	17	24
Bluefield C.	159	145	350	21	28
Brevard C.	300	214	531	29	52
Brewton-Parker C.	209	177	555	20	49
C					
Central C.	82	125	212	11	22
Chatfield C.	10	20	160	---	30
Clarke C.	83	59	186	12	17
Clinton J.C.	136	72	208	10	14
Concordia C., Oregon	82	91	197	10	22
Concordia C., Wisconsin	170	197	476	28	43
Concordia Lutheran C., Texas	157	131	302	15	22
Crosier Seminary *M*	24	---	26	22	22
Crowley's Ridge C.	18	23	47	6	11
Cushing J.C. *W*	10	97	128	7	24
D					
Don Bosco Tech. Inst. *M*	281	---	340	29	33
Donnelly C.	138	163	542	27	34
E					
Emmanuel C.	215	192	415	15	24

(continued)

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
F					
Felician C. *W*	17	75	213	13	20
Freeman J.C.	15	37	89	2	21
Friendship J.C.	165	42	220	8	17
G					
Golden Valley Lutheran C.	209	247	467	26	47
H					
Hannibal-Lagrange C.	178	156	469	21	45
Harriman C.	132	122	318	9	27
Hesston C.	238	359	650	38	67
Hiwassee C.	254	222	561	25	28
Holy Cross J.C.	140	71	262	10	22
J					
Jacksonville C.	75	91	253	10	24
Judson Baptist C.	76	112	200	12	22
K					
Kendall C.	160	157	357	16	35
Kettering C. of Medical Arts	111	258	412	33	133
L					
Lindsey Wilson C.	128	104	370	10	34
Lomax-Hannon J.C.	53	71	124	4	9
Lon Morris C.	160	89	299	19	28
Louisburg C.	379	257	649	34	43
Lourdes C. *W*	5	124	387	12	22

(continued)

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
M					
Martin C.	123	137	281	22	31
Mary Holmes C.	330	251	624	15	31
Marymount Palos Verdes C.	72	134	234	9	32
Mater Dei C.	43	88	257	24	44
Midway C. *W*	---	304	333	21	38
Montreat-Anderson C.	207	233	449	22	24
Morristown C.	105	72	177	10	15
Mt. Olive C.	134	166	377	19	33
Mt. Sacred Heart C. *W*	---	22	24	---	7
Mt. St. Clare C.	47	127	248	8	33
N					
Natchez J.C.	3	14	19	---	6
North Greenville C.	303	190	609	25	44
Northeastern Christian J.C.	72	106	188	6	27
O					
Ohio Valley C.	77	76	163	9	23
Oklahoma City Southwestern C.	379	133	959	26	52
Ottumwa Heights C.	96	131	309	14	33
P					
Peace C. *W*	---	522	528	27	32
Pinebrook J.C.	37	28	73	5	14
Presentation C.	24	285	330	39	56
R					
Reinhardt C.	468	163	687	15	46
Ricks C.	1,884	3,579	5,613	217	228

(continued)

TABLE 2—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
S					
St. Catharine C.	67	68	159	12	19
St. Gregory's C.	137	112	317	13	29
St. John's C.	86	165	283	18	34
St. Mary's C. *W*	---	280	286	30	45
St. Mary's C. of O'Fallon	57	113	483	18	50
St. Mary's J.C.	70	588	836	48	80
St. Paul's C.	47	65	198	17	24
St. Thomas Seminary *M*	50	---	50	9	10
Schreiner C.	246	241	690	19	35
Southeastern Christian C.	37	39	95	9	17
Southern Baptist C.	193	123	514	13	25
Southwestern Christian C.	185	153	341	---	---
Spartanburg Methodist C.	509	393	1,134	26	40
Springfield C. in Illinois	185	213	562	25	47
Suomi C.	221	171	401	12	26
T					
Trinity Bible Inst.	225	174	431	19	19
Trocaire C.	50	592	839	41	63
Truett McConnell C.	340	212	696	21	56
W					
Waldorf C.	263	231	501	31	38
Wesley C.	285	437	1,142	35	58
Wingate C.	684	482	1,255	65	72
Wood J.C.	87	92	205	10	27
Y					
York C.	158	155	343	20	25
TOTALS	**14,178**	**17,238**	**37,885**	**1,709**	**2,943**

TABLE 3

Independent Two-Year Collegiate Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Alice Lloyd C.	86	84	241	15	29
American Academy of Dramatic Arts	173	157	330	20	35
American Inst. of Bus.	195	546	886	23	41
Anne Arundel Cmty. C.	1,274	1,070	6,544	173	301
Aquinas J.C. *W*	---	370	370	21	28
A.T.E.S. Technical School	55	---	280	7	12
B					
Bay Path J.C. *W*	---	603	617	21	34
Bay S.J.C. of Bus. *W*	---	647	750	18	41
Becker J.C.	31	557	614	19	35
Beckley C.	423	213	1,165	14	45
Bennett C. *W*	13	210	253	23	36
Brandywine C.	307	485	1,305	22	48
C					
Caribbean J.C.	272	536	910	18	48
Cazenovia C. *W*	---	417	433	14	36
Central City Bus. Inst.	567	453	1,023	18	47
Champlain C.	276	546	1,259	33	63
Coastal Carolina Cmty. C.	608	581	1,941	74	114
C. of Ganado	30	37	178	14	20
Cottey C. *W*	---	355	364	34	36
Culinary Inst. of America, The	1,053	160	1,213	75	81
Cumberland C. of Tennessee	159	140	360	17	29
D					
Davenport C. of Bus.	764	663	2,081	28	102
Dean J.C.	389	396	1,474	52	72
Delgado J.C.	2,789	1,701	10,225	200	600

(continued)

TABLE 3—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
E					
Elizabeth Seton C.	270	634	975	22	91
Endicott J.C. *W*	---	825	837	40	59
F					
Fisher J.C. *W*	1,749	414	2,286	21	187
Fort Scott Cmty. C.	272	152	814	29	76
Franklin Inst. of Boston	497	25	943	40	86
G					
Goldey Beacom C.	108	492	1,639	22	156
Grahm J.C.	647	248	949	35	87
H					
Harcum J.C. *W*	---	751	860	27	63
Hartford C. for Women	---	168	224	5	35
Hilbert C.	232	214	682	17	39
Humphreys C.	44	140	297	10	27
I					
Inst. of Design & Constr.	70	3	136	---	11
Inter American U. of Puerto Rico	(4,634)	(5,776)	(12,146)	(194)	(537)
Aquadilla Regional C.	1,139	640	2,130	30	96
Arecibo Regional C.	798	936	2,046	32	80
Barranquitas Regional C.	418	512	1,055	19	46
Bayamon Regional C.	947	1,684	3,012	50	135
Fajardo Regional C.	450	596	1,281	18	51
Guayama Regional C.	339	658	1,121	22	60
Ponce Regional C.	543	750	1,501	23	69

(continued)

TABLE 3—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
J					
James Sprunt Inst.	251	230	696	40	47
Jamestown Bus. C.	30	230	265	5	12
K					
Kemper Military Sch. & C. *M*	103	5	109	2	12
Keystone J.C.	308	279	780	33	54
L					
Laboure J.C.	25	299	425	27	35
La sing Cmty. C.	2,952	2,527	15,839	200	780
Lasell J.C. *W*	---	630	656	42	64
Lees-McRae C.	460	269	734	39	48
Lincoln C.	271	188	524	32	53
M					
MacCormac J.C.	31	303	334	13	22
Manor J.C. *W*	---	121	291	11	38
Maria C.	34	336	450	32	43
Marion Inst. *M*	191	---	191	9	21
Michigan Christian J.C.	139	181	347	12	22
Morrison Inst. of Tech.	87	15	102	5	6
Mt. Aloysius J.C.	89	333	489	28	45
Mt. Ida J.C.	9	707	760	32	57
Muskegon Bus. C.	250	450	761	20	48
N					
Nairobi C.	62	71	135	4	10
Navajo Cmty. C.	98	158	807	41	60

(continued)

TABLE 3—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
New England Aeronautical Inst.	206	61	414	14	39
New England Inst. of Anatomy and Embalming	141	17	177	2	21
Newbury J.C.	250	383	3,826	23	311
Northwestern Elec. Inst.	383	17	504	19	32
Northwood Inst.	116	65	184	12	18
P					
Palmer J.C.	181	67	499	12	36
Peirce J.C.	291	677	1,554	40	70
Piedmont Tech. Inst.	370	112	901	28	65
Pine Manor J.C. *W*	---	377	547	21	47
Pittsburgh Inst. of Aeronautics	377	6	383	16	17
Post C.	572	379	1,320	20	75
Prentiss Inst. J.C.	59	80	139	13	16
Puerto Rico J.C.	1,875	3,297	6,115	137	229
R					
Russell Sage J.C. of Albany	355	509	950	40	58
S					
Sch. of Worcester Art Museum	36	87	126	10	13
Sheldon Jackson C.	93	111	246	18	31
Sioux Empire C.	305	41	440	9	30
Southern Seminary J.C. *W*	---	287	293	20	26
Southern Vermont C.	145	160	328	11	33
V					
Valley Forge Military J.C. *M*	116	---	122	10	21
Villa Julie C. *W*	8	373	593	14	54
Villa Maria C. of Buffalo	135	319	550	26	40

(continued)

TABLE 3—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
W					
Walker C.	250	215	650	22	36
Webber C.	32	73	106	8	14
Wentworth Inst.	1,659	53	1,896	110	112
Wentworth Military Acad. *M*	83	2	88	6	20
White Pines C.	11	60	75	4	18
Wood School, The *W*	---	464	464	10	19
Y					
Young Harris C.	231	284	534	21	29
TOTALS	**31,657**	**36,677**	**106,323**	**2,738**	**6,394**

TABLE 4

Proprietary (Tax-Paying) Schools

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Albany Bus. C.	140	370	680	11	25
Asheboro C.	31	108	156	4	19
B					
Baker Jr. C. of Bus.	273	671	1,241	23	48
Bauder C.	5	251	256	6	21
Bauder Fashion C., Texas	4	396	400	16	18
Beal C.	167	149	440	10	33
Berkeley School, N.J., The	---	337	337	11	11
Berkeley School, N.Y., The *W*	3	441	444	14	14
Biscayne Southern C.	425	77	575	12	19
Briarwood Sch. for Women	---	260	260	12	19
Brown Inst.	579	42	695	30	31
C					
Campbell Commercial C.	12	88	118	4	8
Casa Loma Inst. of Tech.	147	54	201	9	10
Castle J.C.	---	119	122	4	12
Central Pennsylvania Bus. C.	84	531	638	35	42
Chamberlayne J.C.	126	302	518	11	34
Churchman Bus. Sch.	72	153	365	7	12
Cincinnati Metropolitan C.	138	129	270	12	15
C. of Automation	100	260	360	---	---
Collegiate Inst.	115	83	221	5	21
Columbia Commercial C.	241	301	1,450	13	34
D					
Davis J.C. of Bus.	15	143	735	7	35
Dean Inst. of Tech.	280	4	390	18	30
DeVry Inst. of Tech., Georgia	663	18	687	14	15
Draughon's Bus. C., Tenn.	51	265	336	9	13
Draughons C.	350	1,150	1,530	12	23

(continued)

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
DuBois Bus. C.	19	80	103	6	6
Duff's Bus. Inst.	58	457	654	20	31
E					
Edmondson C.	210	119	413	8	28
Electronic Inst., Pittsburgh	362	15	377	15	15
Electronic Tech. Inst., Ohio	317	2	347	13	18
F					
Five Towns C.	154	47	245	12	40
Fugazzi Bus. C.	171	89	265	6	29
H					
Hagerstown Bus. C.	5	372	377	13	19
Hardbarger Bus. C.	415	590	1,085	17	50
Hesser C.	25	225	950	9	55
I					
Illinois Commercial C.	16	43	160	3	10
Internatl. Fine Arts C.	---	210	210	5	15
ITT Tech. Inst., Ind.	554	2	594	16	16
ITT Tech. Inst., Ohio	319	9	328	11	15
K					
Katharine Gibbs Sch., N.Y.	---	900	900	25	50
Keystone Secretarial and Bus. Adm. Sch.	12	158	196	13	14
L					
Laboratory Inst. of Merchandising	2	228	237	---	27
Lamson Bus. C.	406	610	1,054	45	49
Levitan Sch., The	20	40	60	4	4
Lincoln Sch. of Commerce	74	347	428	13	19

(continued)

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
M					
Mansfield Bus. C.	333	131	464	6	17
Mansfield Bus. C., Marion Facility	128	64	193	3	8
McCann Sch. of Bus.	15	102	121	6	7
McIntosh C.	18	84	111	6	8
Miami-Jacobs J.C. of Bus.	645	246	1,002	22	52
Midstate C.	150	175	425	18	21
Milwaukee Stratton C.	75	163	250	8	13
Minneapolis Drafting Sch.	72	7	108	3	5
N					
National Tech. Schools	585	10	1,067	38	66
NCE Sch. of Commerce	337	270	607	13	29
New England Tech. Inst.	327	4	454	13	15
New Kensington Commercial Sch.	10	174	186	8	9
North American Tech. Inst.	34	---	40	3	4
Northwestern Bus. C., Ill.	22	78	155	6	12
Northwestern Bus. C.-Tech. Ctr.	667	216	923	23	50
O					
Oklahoma Sch. of Bus. Accountancy, Law, and Finance	57	110	494	4	20
P					
Penn Commercial C.	27	91	139	6	7
Penn Tech. Inst.	388	3	507	19	19
Piedmont Aerospace Inst.	85	1	86	4	4
Pittsburgh Tech. Inst.	84	13	107	5	6
Pontiac Bus. Inst.	50	855	1,063	32	47
Powelson Bus. Inst.	31	292	323	10	31
Prospect Hall C.	198	187	389	8	21

(continued)

TABLE 4—*Continued*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
S					
Sawyer C. of Bus., Calif.	190	331	521	20	38
Sawyer C. of Bus., Ind.	---	58	58	3	4
Sawyer C. of Bus., Ohio	4	8	24	5	11
Southern J.C. of Bus.	275	715	996	27	52
Sullivan J.C. of Bus.	772	218	1,207	14	70
T					
Taylor Bus. Inst.	284	664	948	8	45
U					
Utica Sch. of Commerce	44	223	288	7	12
V					
Vale Tech. Inst.	334	2	146	21	26
W					
Watterson C.	1,026	387	1,418	48	76
West Side Inst. of Tech.	144	1	173	8	12
West Virginia Career C. at Huntington	300	55	355	4	14
Williamson Free Sch. of Mechanical Trades, The	211	---	211	14	16
Williamsport Sch. of Commerce	11	84	98	4	6
Wisconsin Sch. of Electronics, Inc.	180	20	200	6	10
Wooster Bus. C.	333	222	580	14	32
TOTALS	**15,606**	**17,509**	**38,845**	**1,030**	**1,967**

TABLE 5

Full-time Freshman Enrollments in 648 Comparably Reporting Institutions

Institutional Type	Number of Schools	1976			1975 Total
		Men	Women	Total	
Public	482	286,438	235,992	522,430	480,699
Church-affiliated	78	8,323	9,959	18,282	18,485
Independent	78	11,266	16,762	28,028	25,988
Proprietary	10	298	1,889	2,187	1,494
TOTALS	**648**	**306,325**	**264,602**	**570,927**	**526,666**

TABLE 6

Full-time Enrollments by Geographical Regions and States

Region and State	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students	
		1975-76	1976-77
NEW ENGLAND			
Connecticut	12	12,170	11,963
Maine	2	1,266	1,260
Massachusetts	33	34,366	37,485
New Hampshire	6	1,391	1,358
Rhode Island	1	4,300	4,205
Vermont	2	1,400	1,412
Total	56	54,893	57,683
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New Jersey	15	33,396	32,569
New York	30	156,723	154,873
Pennsylvania	20	23,410	26,734
Total	65	213,529	214,176
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Illinois	37	57,856	55,864
Indiana	3	7,625	7,693
Michigan	27	49,449	47,374
Ohio	38	31,232	31,955
Wisconsin	9	8,138	9,814
Total	114	154,300	152,720
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Iowa	22	22,339	21,965
Kansas	24	15,685	14,653
Minnesota	19	13,573	13,745
Missouri	16	18,369	17,460
Nebraska	9	6,462	5,837
North Dakota	4	4,722	5,478
South Dakota	2	357	361
Total	96	81,507	79,499

(continued)

TABLE 6—*Continued*

Region and State	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students 1975-76	1976-77
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Delaware	3	2,066	2,114
Florida	23	66,917	63,773
Georgia	15	16,114	16,601
Maryland	16	24,972	24,937
North Carolina	51	48,683	45,497
South Carolina	19	21,631	19,784
Virginia	2	539	591
West Virginia	6	5,127	4,688
Total	135	186,049	177,985
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Alabama	13	18,624	16,479
Kentucky	5	934	917
Mississippi	13	17,501	17,540
Tennessee	14	14,908	14,693
Total	50	51,967	49,629
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Arkansas	5	3,333	3,482
Louisiana	1	4,593	4,490
Oklahoma	14	18,263	18,057
Texas	42	63,960	61,877
Total	62	90,149	87,906
MOUNTAIN			
Arizona	8	36,926	28,306
Colorado	12	17,658	16,751
Idaho	3	7,420	8,353
Montana	2	1,095	907
Nevada	3	6,769	3,009
New Mexico	6	2,167	2,248
Utah	4	7,288	7,094
Wyoming	7	3,865	3,988
Total	45	83,188	70,656

(continued)

TABLE 6—*Continued*

Region and State	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students 1975-76	1976-77
PACIFIC			
Alaska	1	216	204
California	72	245,188	229,036
Hawaii	0	0	0
Oregon	9	15,021	13,569
Washington	11	24,699	23,541
Total	93	285,124	266,350
COMMONWEALTH			
Puerto Rico	10	14,689	16,463
Total	10	14,689	16,463
TOTALS	**726**	**1,215,395**	**1,173,067**

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